THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,258—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
10th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th „	ARABIA	7933	----	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	----	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	----	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
25th „	* ARCADIA	7000	----	...
25th „	PERSIA	7951	----	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	----	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	----	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	----	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7933	----	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
20th „	EGYPT	7912	----	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 782 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	" 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	" 21
O. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	" ...
O. City of York	7705	" 24	" 21
B. Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
O. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	" May 9
C. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	" ...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
G. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
J. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
J. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. A. Steamer	...	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 13
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 20

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date. Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 16th Feb. 9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 17th Feb. 6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 20th Feb. 11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, on Monday, the 20th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

13th February, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcovich	16th Feby. 1911
Kaiserin	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sebarich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcovich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sebarich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tavabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7598	J. Kalcich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,533	24th Feb. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a President	3,300	Bremer	27th Feb.
b Sultan	2,884	Jantzen	19th March.
a Maasgraf	3,690	Ible	22nd "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February, 1911.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is ... remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) unpreceding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge,
INSURANCES of every description effected,
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application,
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ILOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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JEWELLED PENDANTS.

PENDANTS are perhaps the most popular form of ornament now worn. Extreme delicacy has been the vogue, and the handiwork in these has reached so high a standard that it would be difficult indeed to criticise or improve upon the exceeding daintiness and the amazing quantity and quality of work put into some of the most magnificent ornaments which we are responsible for stocking this season. Gems forming the centre stone may be of the finest, needing, some might say, nothing to show off its beauty, but the beautiful gem must have a setting commensurate with its quality; it must be something more than a mere stone; it must be a work of Art; something indicating that human thought and consummate Art has been bestowed upon the necessary framework. Fashionable plaque pendants with the grille background lavishly decorated and worn with the demi Sautoir Neckchains are nowadays an indispensable ornament. Our stock includes some of the most lovely diamond, gold or platinum and pearl plaque pendants arranged with interchangeable coloured enamel backs. These are cased and contain a pendant and quartette of enamel backs in the loveliest pastel colourings, providing quite a collection of rare coloured ornaments to consort with every fashionable colloured toilette. They look dainty when suspended from a light platinum chain, but more so on a string of Pearls when worn low upon the chest.

WATCH PENDANTS

have also had to follow the plaque. These are delicately cased as if it were a plaque fashioned to take an enamel disc. It is no longer necessary to make a lady's watch round; indulgence is now given by fashion to vary the shape in many fancies. Gold platinum and enamels form the foundations of ladies' pendant watches for the setting of gems and for tracery. The new style of watch is used frequently as a pendant in place of the plaque and makes a very useful ornament. Depending from a ribbon or chain it is safely held and can be easily consulted as a timekeeper.

ON CHOICE

One naturally likes to have a very large choice from which to make a selection; this you can always rely upon finding at

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

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MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

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CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
33, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak, F. M. S.)	Manila
Bombay	Melbourne (Australia)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Kandy	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34, JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bul.		

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronised for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

The "ANTI-MALARIA" FEVER MIXTURE. Sure Cure Guarranteed.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,253 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbings, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts newslife and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/3. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3/spence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ELYSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 13th February, 1911.

TERRIER LOST, at Santa Cruz, "NICK," a white smooth haired FOX TERRIER DOG with a black patch over right eye and small black spots on ears. Any one returning him to A. KIRKE SMITH, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, or Pali Hill, Bandra, will receive Rs. 15 reward.

GUJERAT PIGSTICKING MEETING, 1911.

MEETING at BANDHU, near Mehsana Junction, on the 14th April and following days. Heats will be drawn on the evening of the 13th April for—

1. The Gujerat Cup, a piece of plate of about Rs. 1,000 value, given outright. First entries, March 13th, Rs. 15; Second entries, March 28th, Rs. 25; Third entries, April 13th, Rs. 50.

2. The Salmon Cup, a Challenge Trophy to be held for one year, plus a replica, value about Rs. 300, given outright. For Ponies measuring 14-2 or under at the Meeting, or holding certificates of 14-1 or under. Entries Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30, same dates as the Gujerat Cup.

There will be no point-to-point Races.

For further particulars and rules apply to the HON. SECRETARY, No. 12 Bungalow, Camp, Ahmedabad.

CONVENT STREET, at 920; received your letter late.

Please give me answer under G. 100, Post Office, Grant Road.

Sion, dated 11th February, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SUBJEALLY CASSUM and Mr. GULAM RUSSEIN CASSUM, for self and as one of the executors of FAZELBHOY CASSUM, deceased, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM SOMJEE. Any person having any interest or claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Oomerkhadi in the Street called Doongri without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646, and bounded on the East by the Jail Road, on the West by the Oomerkhadi Church, on the North by the property of Bomanji Dossabhoy, and on the South by the property of Borah Abdualli Hoodabhoy, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3096, and Street Nos. 760-70.—Dated this 13th day of February, 1911.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BASTIO MARTIN BORGES has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property to our client. Any person having any claim in or interest to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcel of Government Foras Land situate at Dharavi, containing by admeasurement eight thousand seven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 279, 287, 340, Collector New Nos. 13143, 23161, A-13190 and

2-3	1-3	2-5	3-5-11	1-5	5
New Survey Nos.					
456,	457,	403,	399,	456,	457,

—Dated this day of February, 1911.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD.

THE attention of the friends and relatives of those BURIED, in Sewri Cemetery, is invited to the large outstandings now amounting to over Rs. 1,600 due on account of subscriptions for the maintenance of Plants and Flowers on Graves.

The annual subscription is only Rs. 10, and it is impossible for the Cemetery to be kept in a creditable condition, if the subscriptions are not regularly paid for the maintenance of Plants and Flowers. Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and the Board, whose funds are very limited will be unable to maintain in a suitable manner these graves the subscriptions for which have not been paid.

P. R. CADELL,
Chairman, Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, February 1911.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 9th February, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. C. Narainan, Hyderabad, Deccan

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, February 28th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Subscription and application for Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY NOON, February 23rd, at the Town Hall.

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TEN TONS OF ELABORATE MAGICAL Apparatus Special Scenic and Electrical Effects
Positively the Greatest Sensation the World has ever Seen
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100 Other Startling Features
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The same big company that created such a big sensation all over America and Europe.

PRICES :—Rs. 5,—4,—3,—2 and Re. 1.
Booking at SOUNDY'S.—Book Early.

1ST BN., B. B. & C. I. R. VOLS.

THE SERGEANTS' ANNUAL DANCE will be held in the Mechanics Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1911, at 9 P.M.

Ticket to admit one Lady and Gent., Rs. 2; Extra Lady, Re. 1.

Ticket can be had from the Undersigned.

P. J. TONKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

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CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
NAPOLEON
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THE GREAT MILITARY FILM.

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NOVEL DESCRIPTIVE EFFECTS.

Come and see the battles of Austerlitz, Ratisbon, &c., the firing of the troops, &c.
GRAND and TELLING EFFECTS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION,	8 to	9 a.m.
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EVENING	,,	6 to 8.

BAND: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
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LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SOURCE, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only), Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 13. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 11/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 6 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

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Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
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Old IMPERIAL JARS, FAMILLE ROSE GOLD DECORATED PLATES, large BOWLS, BASINS, JUGS; blue and white JARS, including a very rare and precious CRACKLED VASE with Blue Figure decoration, a pair of IMPERIAL YELLOW ENAMELLED LARGE JARS, ornamented with panels, a pair of TEA-POYS inlaid with mother-of-pearl and set with marble top, and several other old China pieces

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AT THEIR SALES ROOMS,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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1908

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.(S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, 14 cases gin, cases of medicine, varnish, woollen photographical goods, paper, paperware, needles, velveteen carpets, 50 logs Jarrah timber and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co,
Bombay, 14th February, 1911.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay
BY
LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

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LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be readily cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCKLE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 103 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of th anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 4 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellbee—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and coronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows :—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 40 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
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For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen t for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY REMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate and sar diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water or 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for Rs. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, FULLY TRAINED NURSE, as Home Sister. Must understand Housekeeping, the management of servants and the keeping of Accounts. Knowledge of Hindustani necessary. Salary Rs. 70 per month rising to Rs. 100, with board, lodging, Uniform, &c.

Apply with copies of testimonials to LADY SUPT., St. George's Hospital, before February 20th.

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THE DEMAND
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town,	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.) [13th February, 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	75,000	Marseilles	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Sovs...	150	Muscat	L Purshotam
Rupees...	850		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 10TH FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	51	67,668
B. B. & C. I. Railway	68	80,620

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittances and Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. 6 do ready	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. France	...171 1-4
Do. Marks	...139
Hongkong 30 days' sight	..130 1-4
Shanghai "	...173 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95-6 for cash and the settlement, and has remained steady throughout the day. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 95 6 0
2nd March Settlement	... " 95 6 0

BULLION :—

Saturday's closing rates in London for Bar silver were 1-8 higher at 23 15-16 spot and 24 1-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 up at 51 7-8. The local market opened at 60-7 ex-duty and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs: 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 60 11 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 60 11 0
" 2nd "	...	" 60 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 358, and other rates irregular and more or less nominal. The difference between fine Broach and good Broach is narrowing and there were sellers of fine this morning at Rs. 371-2. There has been little business done during the day, and at Colaba the market was easier, particularly after the weak Liverpool opener.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...367-8	March
Good M G Broach	...354	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...360	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...358	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...348	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...338	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...338	"
Fine M G Muttia	...320	"
F G M G Khandeish	...309	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...321	"
Fine M G Bengals	...311	"
F G H G Bengals	...284	"
Good Westerns H G	...353	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...362	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·35	7·36	7·38	7·39
— 7	— 7	— 6	— 6
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·37	7·37	7·22	6·98	6·84
— 7	— 7	— 6	— 4	— 4

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The Market continues firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 13 8 0 B. T
April-May ...	...	Rs. 13 11 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	"	7 9 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 15 0 B. T.
" Cawnpore " ...	"	7 6 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Ready	... "	10 12 0 B. T.

Tone—Firmer.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	... "	27 0 0
April-May	... "	35 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Ready	... "	25 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

April-May	... Rs	46 0 0 to 47 0 0

Tone—Steady

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Bold White 95 p.c.	... Rs.	52 0 0
Mimbara	... "	53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	57 0 0
Red Khandwa	... "	52 8 0
Black Kutni	... "	46 0 0

WHEAT :—

White Delhi Apl.-May... " 5 3 0 R T.

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,587 1-2
Bank of Burmah	130 2nd.
Eastern Bank	70
Bank of India	63 1-16d.
Indian Specie	49 x.d.

MILLS.

David	371 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	286 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,686	bales.
Wheat	166,46	cwts
Linseed	6,230	"
Rapeseed	4,976	"
Gingellyseed	13,477	"
Poppyseed	13	"
Groundnuts	8,826	"
Castorseed	8,339	"
Rice	10,380	"
Myrabollams	8,911	"
Cottonseed	20,287	"
Mowrasseed	2	"
Gram	2,458	"
Jowar	879	"
Maize	2,693	"

The King Edward Memorial Fund for London in mail week amounted to £52,300, recent donations including : Sir Alexander H. Brown, £100; Messrs. Nigretti and Zambra, £26 5s.; and Colonel Francis A. Lucas, £25.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th February, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th February 1911 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 4. Rs.	Feb. 11. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,27,86,390	1,14,73,601
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,32,52,401	10,38,03,788
Post Bills ...	14,131	14,557
Sundries ...	18,13,214	18,55,600
	14,38,66,136	13,76,47,546
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,31,63,918	1,36,84,056
Other authorised Securities	13,52,478	13,33,459
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,85,22,787	1,94,95,935
Loans do. do. ...	4,11,65,667	4,06,86,925
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,88,26,309	1,81,38,987
Dead Stocks ...	2,71,633	2,71,558
Stamps ...	6,802	6,712
Bullion ...	6,61,355	5,78,944
Balance with other Banks.	7,72,707	9,47,580
Sundries...	1,06,789	1,13,589
Cash ...	4,55,25,691	4,34,39,801
	14,38,66,136	13,76,47,545

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th Feb. 1911, as compared with the statement of 31st Jan. 1910 :—

Liabilities.	January 31. Rs. a. p.	February 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,72,89,230 7 0	1,85,66,465 14 9
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,14,06,563 11 7	15,84,63,897 7 5
Bank Post Bills, &c...	13,83,715 12 5	13,98,193 11 5
Sundries ...	12,82,892 14 1	13,19,217 0 11
	21,88,67,402 13 1	21,72,47,774 2 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,91,76,980 0 0	2,74,02,770 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	77,08,081 0 0	75,53,149 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,26,44,504 14 4	4,33,61,176 15 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,41,44,591 0 1	5,28,86,684 12 5
Balances with other Banks ...	2,99,31,048 4 7	3,16,38,839 9 2
Bullion ...	13,69,903 7 7	21,07,286 10 3
Dead Stock.....	21,70,568 12 2	21,72,464 6 8
Stamps ...	13,210 10 4	18,642 9 6
Sundries ...	3,60,724 8 1	2,40,358 1 10
	16,75,19,912 9 2	16,73,76,372 1 0
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,13,47,490 3 11	4,99,71,402 1 6
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	21,88,67,402 3 11	21,72,47,774 2 6

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office ...	2,14,698	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	10,62,537	do.
Other Deposits ...	29,43,686	Decrease.
Post Bills ...	9,478	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	19,29,142	Decrease.
Loans...	7,16,672	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	12,57,907	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills ...	17,07,791	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	20,09,804	Decrease
Cash at Branches ...	5,83,716	Increase

Percentage 27-74.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canterbury s—1,425 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—4 chests spices and 20 cwts dried fish, 10 cwts ghee, 8 cwts sugar, Curseji Muncherji and Sons.

Arabia s—89 bundles coir, L F Braclaw and Co.

Umvolosi s—80 bags rice and 2 boxes tea, Curseji Muncherji and Son.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—45 cwts Hingdas, Nusservanji Bros.

FOR HULL.

Reigate s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Waghji Becher; 95 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 812 cwts cottonseed, L Nathubhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zoroaster s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,265 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 643 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 1,995 cwts teaseed, S Cooverji and Co.

Woodbridge s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnut, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canterbury s—314 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 264 bales cotton waste, W Wolfe and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 468 cwts myrabollam, Kalliandas Bros.

Culna s—440 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 308 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 1 chest tea, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—1,500 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Umvolosi s—1,011 cwts myrabollam, F K Keshowji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 cwts Nassirar, G Radhakrishandas; 3 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 13 cwts gutz, W Meyer; 55 bales cotton, P Visram; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 135 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—27 cwts oil cakes, 2 1-2 cwts rapeseed, Sulleman Vazir; 16 cwts Hingda, Velji Nagpal.

Marmora s—23 chests opium, Cursimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marmora s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, M Bussan Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—49 chests opium, Tata and Sons; 20 chests opium, Curseji Bomanji and Co; 10 1-2 chests opium, J Sammirmal.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Marmora s—243 3-4 cwts myrabollam, M H Dehedadi; 1 3-4 cwts ivory, Habib Ravji.

FOR COLUMBO.

Marmora s—50 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 13.

Exchange on demand was steady to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Government Paper at Rs. 295-8.

Shares :—Coal Bhalgora 16 1-4; Damuda (Country) 3 Prem; Empire (Ord) 13 1-4; Kesoonda and Mydee 17 1-2; Kuardi 9 5-8; Ranegunge 14 1-2; South Gobindpur 4; Union 9.

Jute to-day is quoted at Rs. 49-4.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Observer states that Russia's action with regard to the White Sea fisheries and also the results of the recent conference between the Tsar and the Kaiser show that the key to Russia's foreign relations is economics and not politics.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GEORGE—Feb. 1, at Caversham, England, Foard Thomas George.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DE LIMA—Feb. 13, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Maria Theresa, relict of the late Joseph Aloysius de Lima. Funeral will leave her residence for Sewree at 5-30 this (Tuesday) evening. Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation.

CAMA—February 13, at Cumballa Hill near Kemp & Co's. Dispensary, Bai Bhicaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dossabhoy F. Cama and mother of Dr. M. D Cama. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3-30, Bombay Time.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITE—February 3, at Delhi, the wife of Captain A M F White, I M S, 33rd Punjabis, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Cricket Team for England Committee Meeting, 6-15 p. m.

Bombay Horse Show.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Napoleon, his life and battles."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim:—"Folks who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do."—Elbert Hubbard.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, which left Aden at 9 p. m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) at 12-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—An address will be delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar to the students of the Government Law School on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 5-45 p.m. in the premises of the Elphinstone College. Students and ex-students are cordially invited.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND COMMITTEE—A meeting of the members of the "Indian Cricket Team for England Committee will be held at Navsari Buildings at 6-15 p. m. to-day to make arrangements for the selection of the Team, Captain and Secretary.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior and H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore arrived in Bombay yesterday. The Maharaja Sindhia will stay in his bungalow at Hornby Vellard, and the Maharaja of Dharampore in a bungalow on the Malabar Hill.

AN EXPLOSION.—The drain man-hole cover at the corner of Chimna Butcher Street and Bapty Road blew up some ten feet in the air injuring two persons, named Raj Mahtab, aged 15, and Pulluman Syed, aged 22. They were removed to hospital, where the former was detained for treatment. The explosion is believed to be due to an accumulation of gas.

WELL-KNOWN FIRM'S SUCCESS.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, who, amongst several other firms, made an exhibit of their sewing machines at the Allahabad Exhibition, have been awarded the only Gold Medal and Grand Prix given by the authorities for excellence of work in this branch of machinery, and are to be congratulated in maintaining that high reputation for which their firm has long been noted.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaadaine, Bandmaster, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March ...	The Blue Riband ... Bollog
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
a. Serenade...	An Evening in Toledo ... Schmeling
b. Patrol ...	Siamese ... Lincke
Selection...	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Valse ...	La Reine des Coeurs ... Waldteufel
a. Romance...	Musica Prohibita ... Gastaldon
b. Idyll ...	The Glow Worm ... Lincke
Selection...	The Balkan Princes ... Rubens

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March ...	Libua ... Le Thiere
Overture ...	Le Lac de Fees ... Auber
Valse ...	Twilight ... Marigold
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Gavotte ...	Theodora ... Le Thiere
Selection ...	Nelly Neil ... Caryll
Two-Step ...	Maudy on the Mash ... Taurban

RETIREMENT OF A STATE OFFICER.—A correspondent from Baroda writes : In the retirement of Dr. Sorabji F. Gazdar, Personal Physician to H. H. the Gaikwar's Heir Apparent, the State has lost the valued aid of a capable and conscientious officer, who served it for a period of 32 years. During his long service, he had occupied different positions, as Civil Surgeon, Jail Superintendent, and Chief Officer of Medical Stores, whereas, after the death of Prince Fattesingh Rao, he was entrusted by H. H. the Maharaja, with the position of Personal Physician to the surviving Heir Apparent, who is a minor.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Praga," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to its destination at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Nera," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to its destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Bombay will also be despatched by this steamer. The parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 8 a.m. on the 16th instant.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques, per s.s. "Kauzler," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE CORNISH PIXIE.

Many of our readers will remember the advent of this remarkable dwarf in Bombay some three years ago, and of the many visitors he received at his receptions on the maidan. After touring a great part of the East, he was taken to Australia, New-Zealand and the Cape, whence he shipped direct for Calcutta, intending to continue his exhibitions in Northern India. But he caught a severe cold on board and, on landing, became seriously ill. Notwithstanding greatest care and medical assistance, he expired in Calcutta, on the 8th instant from acute nephritis.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Muder Cases Tried.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday at the ninth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

NULL BAZAAR MURDERS.

Ibrahim Abdul Gani (19) was placed before the following special jury on a charge of the murders of Haji Surfraj Faizali, Tyeb Abdul Ali and Sabu Amin on the evening of the 8th December last :—Hadi C. Tyebji (Foreman), Bhauram Raghoba, H. M. Mehta, J. H. Robinson, David Sassoon Shellim, Pirojshaw Dadabhoy Mody, J. Fraser, A. R. Baker and Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Kenneth Kemp defended the accused.

The Advocate-General said that at about four o'clock on the 8th December, the accused was seen at Null Bazaar running along the Sandhurst Road with a knife in his hand and stabbing people as he ran. He ran into Chore Bazaar and was there caught by a victoria driver and handed over to the police. Before he was seized, he had succeeded in stabbing a 'Siddi' in the upper part of his stomach, a woman called Rakhmabai in the chest, a Bohra boy in the stomach, and a Mahomedan, carrying fuel, in the heart. He had stabbed several others also. The four people mentioned above were taken to the hospital and all except Rakhmabai succumbed to the injuries inflicted on them.

In popular parlance, the learned Advocate-General continued, these acts would be described as those of a madman and if it was intended to raise a defence of that character, the onus of proving insanity lay on the defence. So far as the prosecution was aware, the accused was not insane at the time he committed these acts.

Evidence was led and Mr. Kemp on behalf of the accused called the accused's father who deposed that insanity was hereditary in the family and the accused's brother was still confined in the lunatic asylum at Thana.

The jury, in their unanimous verdict, found that the accused had killed the three persons when he was not of a sound mind and when he was unable to understand what he was doing.

His Lordship ordered that the accused should be confined in jail and that his case would be reported to the local Government.

REWARD FOR GHARRYWALLA.

His Lordship then sent for the victoria driver and another man who arrested the accused and said he was very sorry he had no funds from which he could reward them for their very courageous conduct, but his Lordship had no doubt that the Sheriff would carry out this recommendation into effect.

The Advocate-General then withdrew the charges of grievous hurt against the accused.

THE MATUNGA MURDER.

Khima Mahadeo, a Mahar, was then placed before the same jury on a charge of murdering one of his kinsmen named Chandria Sakharam at Matunga on the night of the 23rd January last.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Dara Settna, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. Nadkarni.

The prosecution case was that both the accused and the deceased were relatives, working on the harbour branch railway. They were both natives of Rajapore of the Satara District. Some time before this occurrence, the deceased was adopted by one, Saobai, with the result that he, the deceased, would have been entitled to the share of Saobai in certain 'watan' lands. The accused at that time went to Rajapore to collect coolies and there he asked for his share in the lands from Saobai, but the latter did not agree to a partition, on the ground that the accused was a wanderer. The accused, thereupon, threatened vengeance and came to Bombay.

THE FINDING OF THE BODY.

The deceased was living with his aunt at Matunga and on the 23rd January last he went to work close to the Matunga Station. On that day, at about 6 p.m., his mucadam, Ganu, sent the accused, the deceased and certain other coolies to Coorla to do some over-time work. It appeared that no over-time work was done, but the deceased, the accused and another coolie Bhima were seen at Sion at about 7 p.m, Bhima parted from them at the railway bridge and went towards the west; the accused and the deceased came towards Matunga. In the meantime the mucadam informed the deceased's aunt Gita not to be anxious, as the deceased was sent to Coorla. At about 10 p. m., as the deceased did not return home, Gita went to Coorla and returned by the 11 o'clock train. As she had no money, she came without a ticket and was, therefore, detained at the station. The accused there came up and paid the fare. Next morning, at about 4 o'clock, Gita went to Ganu who accompanied her to Coorla where they met Bhima who told them that the accused and the deceased had parted from him at Sion and gone towards Matunga. They, thereupon, went to Matunga where they were told that a dead body had been found on the bridge over the Tulsi mains. They subsequently identified the body as that of the deceased. On an examination of the body, they found that the deceased's right ear was torn and a gold earring, weighing about a tola and a half, a gold tawiz, and two gold beads were removed. The body was sent to the Police Surgeon, who found that the lower jaw and four ribs were fractured and the liver was ruptured with blows from a heavy stone. At about 1 a. m. on the 25th, the accused was arrested at Coorla and Rs. 15 were found on his person. The accused also gave certain information to the police which led to the following discoveries :—At about 8-30 on the morning of the 24th the earring was sold by the accused to one Karmali at Mahim for Rs. 34-4. At about 12-30 the same day, he had pawned the 'tawiz' and the beads with a Marwari at Coorla for Rs. 4. The accused handed Rs. 22 to a woman with whom he was boarding. The accused also pointed out a large stone which was taken possession of by the police. In course of the inquiry before the Coroner, the accused had made a statement in which he had admitted killing the deceased.

Evidence was led and the case was adjourned until to-day for arguments.

LAKHMIDASS MILLS DISPUTE.

General Issues.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson resumed the hearing of the Lakhmidass Mills debenture suit brought by Gorhandass G. Tejpal and another against Venilal Vijbhukandass and fifteen others.

The following general issues among others were raised by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of his clients, Messrs. Sassoon J. David :—

(1) Whether all the debentures outstanding were not issued by the Lakhmidass Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.; (2) whether it is possible now to ascertain which of such debentures were authorised to be issued and which were unauthorised; (3) whether all such debentures do not bear the genuine seal of the Company, genuine signatures of two directors and genuine signatures of the agents; (4) whether it is possible or not possible to distinguish between authorized and unauthorized debentures, what are the rights of the debenture-holders inter se and as against the Company; (5) whether the company are not stopped from denying that all the said debentures or any and which of them are the debentures of the said Company duly secured by the Trust deed of the 23rd June 1904; (6) whether the debenture-holders or any or which of them are not in any case entitled to an equitable charge on the Trust property equal to actual debentures for the amounts due to them in respect of the monies paid for or advanced by them on security of debentures; (7) whether any and which of the debenture-holders are not holders for value without notice of the debentures produced by them; (8) whether the debenture-holders or any and which of them are not entitled to be paid in priority to the amounts ordered to be paid by the orders of 20th October and 23rd December 1909, and each of them; (9) whether the said orders in last issue are binding on the debenture-holders or any of them and whether the Court had any jurisdiction to make such orders; (10) what are the rights and priorities of the debenture-holders inter se and as against the Company and as against the Trust property in the events that have happened; (11) whether the 7th defendants did not advance Rs. 2,40,000 to Dwarkadas Dharamsey under the circumstances alleged in their written statement and whether the said Rs. 2,40,000 was not received by the Lakhmidass Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and utilized by the said Company; (12) whether the proceeds of the Trust property ought not to be applied first in payment of all or any and which of the debentures and in payment of the equitable charges referred to in the 6th issue before any portion of such assets is handed to the liquidator of the Company; (13.) whether the orders of the 3rd and 14th September 1909, or either of them are binding on the debenture-holders and whether the Court had any jurisdiction to make the same, and (14) whether the 8th defendant is entitled to be paid the sum of rupees 36,000 and interest out of the sale proceeds of the Trust property as claimed by him in priority to all other claimants and if not in what order is he to be paid.

Counsel's opening address over, Mr. Bhalshankar Nanabhoy, solicitor, was examined in respect of the debentures of Dwarkadass Dharamsey.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

100 Ounces Seized.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Apte, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Hamidbux Ilahibux, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of one hundred and one and a half ounces of cocaine without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday last, the accused was purchasing a ticket at the Victoria Terminus Station, when he was arrested on suspicion. He was found in possession of the cocaine, which was wrapped up in a piece of canvas in the form of a pillow. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he had committed the offence at the instigation of another man who had given him the cocaine to take it to Delhi, holding out some inducement to him for doing so. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith charged Govind Vithu, a Hindu, with the theft of a leather purse, containing two five-rupee currency notes, belonging to one Narayen Ganpat. It appeared from evidence that the accused, who lived in the same room as the complainant, took the purse out of the latter's pocket during his absence, and put it into the coat pocket of somebody else, who also lived in the same room. The complainant, on his return home, missed the notes and made a complaint to the police. The accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. As this was his first offence, he was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE SEPOY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Abdulla Abdul Reheman, a tin-smith, with assaulting a Police sepoy and deterring him from discharging his duties. The complaint was that the Police sepoy went to a house in Sussex Road to serve a summons on one Abdulla Reheman and his wife Mariana. The husband was not at home and when his wife's name was called out the accused came out, assaulted the sepoy and tore the summons. The accused denied the charge and produced evidence to prove that the sepoy was not in his uniform. The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to bring home the charge and the accused was accordingly discharged.

NICOLA THE MYSTIFIER.

Nicola, a well-known illusionist and wonder-worker, accompanied by a dozen trained assistants, is due to arrive in Bombay next Saturday and will commence his short season at the Empire Theatre, on Sunday night, Feb. 19. It can be said that Nicola's entertainment is one of the biggest productions of its kind that has ever visited this country. It is unfair to compare this large production with the usual run of magical entertainments, wherein the whole show is given by one man, sometimes aided by an assistant or two. Nicola carries eighty-nine huge pieces of luggage, enough to equip half-a-dozen ordinary shows of the kind. This Company was organised to tour the world and compete with the world's greatest masters of the art. As yet, none has been found that can solve the deep mysteries of this performer, and up-to-date, he has won a name as one of the greatest conjurors of his age. Crowded houses have greeted this popular Company everywhere, and it is to be hoped that its success will be repeated here. The Company has been in India for three months, having had a most successful season of two months' duration in Calcutta. The remaining month has been occupied on tour in India. Their stay in Bombay is limited to six days as they are unable to obtain the use of the Theatre for a longer period. On leaving India, it is the intention of Nicola to proceed with his company to Australia.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 14.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Judgment on Rule.

823-09 Shamrao M and H Chimanlal Damodardas vs Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

592-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Maganlal Bhagwandas vs Moreshwar Nanabhoy and others inperson Mehta and D Part heard.

990-10 Bicknell M and K Gopinath Premsukhdas and others vs Zoomerial Ramchand.

Long Cause.

852-09 Kanga and S Temulji Jamshedji Joshi vs The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co, Craigie B and Co, Judah and S and others

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

668-09 Thakurdas and Co Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji vs Syed Sardar Ali Khan and another Crawford B and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

840-10 Captain and V. Goverdhandas Tejpal and others vs Madonjee Kersonji.

55-08 Shamrao M and H Adam Abdul Rehman vs Fatarabai widow and others Khanderao L and M Edgelow G W and Co Shamrao M and H Captain and V.

752-09 In person Kanjshahari Ravinarayen vs Kalianrao Shankerprasad and others, Edgelow G W and Co

307-09 Daphtary F and D M S E Angalia and Co vs Halimabai widow and another, Captain and V.

901-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Sadasukh Gambirchand vs Jugonnath Girdharlal and another

39-08 Mulla and M Mamraj Rambhaghat vs Dhondi Bhikaji, J R Patel and Co

857-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs C J Demescopulo and another. Daphtary F and D

333-09 C P D'Cunha Ambabai widow and another vs Moreshwar Chintoba and others Dikshit and D and S

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayon Captain and V Crawford B and Co Pestonji R K and Co Payne and Co

795-09 Shamrao M and H C M Mashrawalla and Co vs Motibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Pestonji R K and Co

841-09 Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas vs Nansee Khairaj and Co and another, Thakurdas and Co

518-09 Malvi H M and R Bikhanchand Kanayalal vs Chandraban Sewaram and others S B Mehta Matubhai J and M.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

842-10 Gamanlal H Dalal Gocouldas Khimji vs Madhowrao Ganpatrao and others Nanu H and Co Khanderao L and M

702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

956-09 Edgelow G.W. and Co Pranjiwandas Jadhavji vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co

699-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs Ramdayal Kamnath and others Malvi H M and R

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edjelow G W and Co

853-09

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steam yacht Sagitta, 334 tons, Captain D. D. Valencoy, sailed for Karachi on Sunday.

THE R. I. M. S. Palinurus, Lt. Commander W. Taylor, sailed for Persian Gulf on the 12th instant.

THE s.s. Saife, 502 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived here yesterday from Colombo via Cochin with a cargo of old iron. The Saife brought in tow from Colombo the steamer Gymeric with a cargo of old iron.

THE steamer Quilimbe, 4,937 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 30th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nadir, 241 tons, Captain R. White, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 15th January, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Nairn, 2,637 tons, Captain E. Lassen arrived in Bombay harbour, on Sunday from Calcutta, 21st January, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basrah via Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s.s. Persiana, 2,616 tons, Captain R. Garratt, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE s.s. Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain J. Teranaka, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived here yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ness, 1,962 tons, Captain S. Wickman arrived here on Saturday evening for Cardiff, January 31, with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain A. Haig, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, January 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels 2,443 tons, Captain Willullee, will sail to-day for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru 3,142 tons, Captain F. L. Payne will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth ....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 13.

Aldergate.....2463 Harland...W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter.....T Morrison & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Snowdon ..Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Devanha...4785 Powell .. Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia.....1305 Johnson.....M M & & Co
Hatumet.....2534.....Peters .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Imani .....2979 Penberthy .....
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Muttra.....2985 Tallent .....M M & Co
Najimi .....2522 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Uhenfels.....3563 Erbo.....W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.....2176...Emmett.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Zamora.....2328 Ewan .....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mombasa...2786 Gray...N F...N F J Finlay & Co
2 Elysia .....3994 Haig ...Liverpool.....25-2..... W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino...2682 Mancini.....Genoa ...15-2..... Rubattino Lin
4 Capri.....2718 Moresco.....Hongkong ...16-2... Rubattino Line
5 Belgate ...2504 Helmer .....Rotterdam...16-2..... W & A Graham & Co
7 Praga .....2386 Dabcevich ...Trieste...16-2 A L S N Co
8 Nerbudda.....1960 Downing .....N F... ..N F M M & Co
10 & 11 Marmora...5239 Weston ...Shanghai...15-2... P & O S N Co
13 Arabia ...4167 Palmer ...London...25-2 P & O Co
14 Kola ..... Morrison ...Busreh...16 2...M M & Co
16 Kanzler 1365 Schutt Zanzibar 15-2 A Strandesk Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	24 2	N Y Kaisha
C & R Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	14-2	N Y Kaisha
D & E Calna	3363	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-2	M M & Co
F Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	Dunkirk	24-2	T Morrison & Co
H Mohammadi	1258	Geddie	R S Ports	14-2	B & P S N Co
K Canterbury	2733	Willis	Antwerp	16-2	T Morrison & Co
N Schwarzenfels	2457	Miller	Antwerp	14-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Woodbridge	2331	Larkin	Dunkirk	20-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	Havre	18-2	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland...760 Ebrahim...G Ports...16-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 .. Fakeera...N F...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Punani...552 Hoosain...Bunagar...15-2...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati... ...524 Samsoodin .....Karachi .....14-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati.....4 3 Ebrahim.....Mangalore .....13-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Persiana	Garrett	Calcutta, Feb 1
13	Bombay Maru.....	Teranaka.....	Kobe, Jan 14
	Pentakota	Cole	Colombo, Feb 9
	Saifi	Baldwin	Colombo, Feb 3
	Gymeric	Williams	Colombo, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Madura	Logan	Persian Gulf &c
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi &c
12	R.I.M.S. Palmurus	Taylor	Persian Gulf
	Sagitta.....	Valincoy	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Schwarzenfels, Muller, for Rangoon.
„ Ceylon Maru, Pyne, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Pundua for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From
5	Reider	Calcutta
7	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
9	Maria Rickmers	Calcutta
10	Twingone	Rangoon
11	Northbrook	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, passed the Canal on the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay early on the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant at 6 a.m. The same Co's steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant and she is expected here on the 15th instant at 7 a.m.

A Paris message says that owing to Dr. Lachland pointing out that £380,000 was being spent annually on horse breeding while only £7,000 was spent on the physical culture of men, the Government has decided to open six military gymnasia, and to create advanced courses of civil physical instruction.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 14th February, 1911.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND COMPULSORY TRAINING.

THE January issue of "The Nation in Arms" the journal of the National Service League, contains a somewhat forcible reply to General Sir Ian Hamiltan's arguments against compulsory training, for national defence in which his main contention is that such a measure would seriously jeopardise, if not entirely stop recruiting for the Regular army. It is not quite plain what Mr. Haldane's object may be in taking the field against the National Service League, which is a strictly non-party movement; nor is it apparent on what precedent he has called in the services of an officer on the Active List holding high command, to aid him in this by no means worthy action. It must be remembered that it was entirely due to the efforts of a body of men mainly composed of those in direct opposition politically, to Mr. Haldane that his scheme of a territorial force was able to take any practical shape at all. We refer to the County Associations the members of which have with patriotic devotion not only given generously of their time but in many cases have been as equally generous with their money in raising, clothing and training the Force and in endeavouring to keep it together and make it a success. Mr. Haldane has even expressed his appreciation of the loyal services given him by the Unionist party who mainly compose the County Associations. But alas all efforts to make the scheme a success have apparently failed; appeals from an influential section of the Press, at Home smoking concerts on popular lines, spectacular route-marches special music-hall displays, impassioned appeals and much banging on the big drum, all these expedients have failed to bring the Territorial force up to the establishment. A greater measure of success might no doubt have been reached had not the Associations been all along hampered for lack of necessary funds which the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to yield and which Mr. Haldane was unable to extract. Even that enthusiast Lord Esher has at last been compelled to acknowledge that after every effort has been made, every device been tried, voluntary service for national defence is a failure.

The territorial forces are at present nearly sixty thousand men short of the required establishment and that was put at the lowest figure compatible with any idea of the force being of use at all. The only alternative then, is compulsory training on the lines of the National Service League. But compulsory service for the defence of the nation is not the policy of the present government and as Mr. Haldane is a member of that government, he must perforce oppose its adoption. Seeing as he surely must that his own scheme of voluntary service has failed why should he not allow the League to continue unmolested its work of educating the masses to see the necessity of compulsory training for national defence. Amongst the most prominent members of the League are some of our most distinguished soldiers with Lord Roberts as a leader, students of military history experts on Imperial strategy; the Unionist party of course support the League, and so do many most consistent Liberals who seek no office and are true to their principles. Against these, are ranged the extreme Radicals of the modern type, who being all Little Englanders' put party before their country. But there are exceptions, there are even patriotic Socialists; we might cite that most patriotic of Britons Mr. Blatchford as a very brilliant example, but then he has no desire to wake up some morning and find himself appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he seeks no office; with him country first, Socialism after. It is inconceivable that an officer with so distinguished a record as has Sir Ian Hamilton should care to find himself associated with partis who are establishing for themselves an unenviable reputation. It is to be regretted that he should have been induced to lend his pen, hitherto put to such brilliant use, to the encouragement of those now opposing Lord Roberts' patriotic efforts to provide an adequate force for the defence of the United Kingdom. General Sir Ian Hamilton contends that any form of compulsory training would endanger the recruiting for the Regular army. This is a statement long ago mounted and framed by the War Minister for use as a suitable reply in the House of Commons to awkward questions coming from the Opposition benches. It is not however borne out by facts. Sir Ian Hamilton states that "if under altered conditions hungry hobbledehoys knew that they would be called out for continuous housing and feeding during the winter, the Regular Army would begin to shrivel up from the roots." Accordingly the assurance of obtaining one and only one winter's board and lodging for every hungry lad within the age-limits, would solve that most difficult problem and remove the curse of unemployment. If this is true then Mr, Haldane should have no objection to helping in such a laudable and much desired object.

There is every reason to believe with Lord Roberts and others who have studied the question that national training on the lines advocated by the National Service League and for which Lord Roberts, as president, is responsible would not in any way adversely affect recruiting for the Regular Army, but on the other hand, would considerably improve and facilitate the work. The "Spectator" Experimental Company of one hundred and two men raised and trained by Colonel Pollock was composed of every class of the community from both town and country only one of whom joined with the intention of enlisting after the training. This body of men after a short period of exceptionally strenuous work reached a most extraordinary standard of efficiency. The men were fed and clothed as are soldiers of the Regular Army but very much harder worked and their pay was ninepence a day, clear. Sixty per cent of them afterwards enlisted in the military forces of the Crown. They had a taste of soldiering and severe soldiering too, but it did not deter them from seeking more, and the army gained some already highly trained soldiers. We surmise that much of Sir Ian Hamilton's knowledge on the subject was gained during the period that he was Adjutant General at Home and when in that department he handled many unilluminating files and returns on recruiting. The experience of the practical recruiters is of more value than knowledge obtained from ruled—out War Office forms and the statements of experts in recruiting are in opposition to the views held by Sir Ian Hamilton. Moreover is it to be believed that two eminent Field Marshals, Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood, both of whom have had experience as Adjutant Generals at Home would advocate a system of national training which as Sir Ian Hamilton states would "shrivel up the Regular Army from the roots." If he is opposed to compulsory training Sir Ian Hamilton must be an advocate of the voluntary system, which under present conditions is to produce an efficient army for national defence six months after war has broken out, while Lord Roberts the president of the National Service League asks that this six months' training which Mr. Haldane himself acknowledges is necessary to enable the national army to take the field, should precede the crisis. Sir Ian Hamilton once wrote to the late Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Haldane's immediate predecessor at the War Office, from Manchuria, "The condition of our Army constitutes a terrible danger to the existence of the Empire. I have learnt here that nothing but the very best will do and we have too often the worst." We would ask the writer of these lines to devise some scheme of training by which we are to obtain "the very best" and plenty of them. But it may be that he holds different views on the subject now from what he did then. We must confess that we fail to see any improvement has taken place since these views were expressed, On the other hand the Territorial Army is now in a state of retrogression. A territorial officer summed up its defects as follows:—"We cannot shoot. Our field officers are incompetent. Our field work is very bad. Our discipline is doubtful. Our funds are short." We trust that Mr. Haldane and Sir Ian Hamilton may now together see their way to making these defects good.

RECIPROCITY AND CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, when he had to receive a deputation of fruit-growers, the other day, dismissed them in a very airy manner. He told them that no fiscal system could possibly suit everyone, and provided that legislation is for the general good, no particular class has a right to complain. This, no doubt, as an abstract statement, is incontrovertible, but it is a little too lacking in definite fact or concrete example to appease a thousand fruit-farmers representing a huge industry, which is in danger of being seriously curtailed by a new rush of foreign competition. Neither are the fruit-farmers the only community who are thus threatened by the Reciprocity Agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is likely to receive other deputations of a similar kind, and he must remember that these various commercial communities are a very considerable section of the Canadian nation. If their interests are to be harmed his measure for the general good will have no existence, and therefore they have a right to hear something more pertinent to the case than a few trite platitudes on legislative principles. Leaving aside the question of Imperial Preference altogether, there are grave reasons to doubt whether the Reciprocity Agreement will not work far more to the commercial benefit of the United States than to that of Canada. Certainly, from this point of view the producers of food-stuffs, with the exception of the wheat-grower, have much to say, Like the fruit grower the flour-merchant, the seed-merchant, the provision-dealer and the dairyman find their trade threatened by the prospect of American invasion. The Reciprocity Agreement is to give free passage to food-stuffs across the border in both directions, and while Canada has the prospect of a wider market, she has to consider what effect the new conditions will have within her own borders. The United States has more than fourteen times the population of Canada, and the food-producer is seriously asking himself whether it is not likely that for every new customer he may gain in the States he will not lose doubly in the home markets. These are the most profitable outlets for his goods unless spoiled by a glut, but he has the prospect that with the surplus produce of the States given free admittance, his own markets will be rendered practically valueless. Again, there are the railways to be considered, which provide a big question of themselves. The flow of Canada's grain into the United States will mean that many truck-loads intended for foreign ports will pass over American rails instead of Canadian and will be handled in American elevators and in American docks. The loss to Canada in railway freights, canal and harbour dues must be considerable, and as the wheat fields develope this would increase. Mr. H. M. Whitney, the American financier, points out that New York, Portland and Boston are the natural outlets for the foreign trade of Eastern Canada, and to induce it to flow in that direction is one of the objects of the Agreement. It is impossible to deny that this Agreement, while it is not an insuperable obstacle to Imperial Preference, will curtail its scope, and there is much to make Canada consider whether she will not be sacrificing the Imperial ideal for a one-sided bargain with a foreign Power, which is jealous of her splendid resources.

A POSSIBLE REGENCY.

THE interesting announcement which has recently been made upon the probable arrangements for a regency, should such an appointment be required during the visit of the King and Queen to India next year, show how anxious was King George to carry out the wishes of his father by the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as the first Royal Viceroy in the British Empire. The announcement that the appointment had been actually made came to most people as a surprise, because, although the Duke was not prevented from taking his projected tour through South Africa, it had been generally concluded that the requirements of His Majesty would preclude his leaving England for the long period which the Governor-Generalship of Canada would entail. In the general view, His Royal Highness was the one and only person who was fitted for the exalted office of Regent, and that a regency was now inevitable when the announcement was made that their Majesties intended to visit India. However, lately, it has been stated that the visit will be but a brief one and that probably no regency will be required. A regency is not a necessary concomitant of the monarch's absence from the United Kingdom, as the circumstances of King Edward's annual holidays on the Continent remind us. Still had King George preferred to consult his personal wishes—which it is well known were that his uncle should remain by his side—he had plenty of excuse for doing so. But recognising the importance of the new era in Imperial Government which he has inaugurated he has preferred to cast about him for some precedent which will provide a ready solution of the difficulty. This has been found in an early statute of Queen Victoria's reign, and to quote the announcement we have referred to "the precedent of swearing in the Lords Justices to execute in commission the functions of the Crown will be revived." This is not a precedent which has ever been in force, but it was enacted soon after the accession of Her late Majesty, in case her successor to the Crown should be out of the realm at the time of her death. It was provided that the Lords Justices should form a kind of Regency Council, without a Regent, to exercise the prerogative of the Crown with these exceptions. They were restricted from granting peerages and from dissolving Parliament without direction from the successor to the Throne. Although now revived, these powers apparently are not to be exercised except as a last resort, but seeing that their Majesties may possibly visit other parts of their dominions during the present reign, it is possible that the Lord Justices may be called upon to take the oath of the Regency Commission on more than one occasion.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st January 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 280,812 maunds. and with an increase Rs. 31,193 in the earnings.

THE Dorset Regiment embarked yesterday at Madras on the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" for Bombay on route to Poona, and its place at Fort St. George has been taken by the Leicester Regiment, which arrived at noon from Belgaum.

THE following special cablegram, dated London, February 12th, appears in the "Indian Daily News":—Mr. St. George Fox Pitt sailed for India in the s.s. "Mongolia" on Friday on a mission in favour of the introduction of moral education in Indian schools.

SIR HENRY MACMAHON has arrived in Calcutta and relieved Mr. Wood as Foreign Secretary.

MAJOR WAGHORN, R. E., Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway, goes on long leave this spring. Mr. Bell from special duty, Gwalior State, acts for him.

THE King has been made an honorary member of the Societe d'Encouragement, the leading French racing society.

Lord Lansdowne will unveil the statue to the late Duke of Devonshire in Horse Guards-avenue to-day.

THE Chief Government Whip has appointed Mr. Donald Maclean, M. P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary, in place of Mr. William Jones, M. P., appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury.

A CONFERENCE of officials in the Commercial and Foreign Offices at Berlin has decided that in future candidates for the consular service, must possess a practical knowledge of commerce, industry, and shipping.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMMIGRATION.

Land for the People.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JAN. 30.

The secretary, (Mr. G. Hebbert Boykett) of the South Australian, branch of the British Immigration League of Australia reports that by the R. M. S. Ophir 23 immigrants, including married couples and children, arrived last week under the auspices of the league. He expresses himself as being well pleased with the selection by the central body, London. The new settlers included a bricklayer, mechanics, navies, and farm hands, and all have been placed in situations. Further advices to hand convey the satisfactory information that by the Moravian there are a number of single men for farm work to be followed by a large number of married and single men (mechanics, farm hands and so on) by the Orontes and Barbarossa, due about the end of this month. Mr. Boykett reports that the applications for farm hands continue. At the committee meeting of the league, held on January 18th, the secretary reported in respect to the assisted and nominated passages, and the large number of applications received from new arrivals who had paid their own passages out from England, and who were desirous of either bringing their wives and families or relatives, to the State. They had all asked if there was any possibility of the Government helping by way of assisted or nominated passages, similar to the plan adopted with such success by the other States of the Commonwealth. He also pointed out that the statement might be regarded as illustrative of a large number of new settlers who wished to assist in bringing their friends or relatives to the State but were prevented from doing so owing to the want of the necessary funds to pay the full passage. In a number of these cases either the husbands or the sons who were settled in the State remitted money home to their wives or parents. This in the agregate must amount to a considerable sum, which would be expended in South Australia in the event of the Government undertaking assisted or nominated passages, and would also swell the reveuue through the Customs which was based at 25 per head of the population. It was further reported that irrespective of the statement read at the meeting, a large number of settlers, including old colonists called at the office almost daily asking for information in respect to assisted passages. In numerous instances they stated that they were quite prepared to find house accommodation and would guarantee situations if their relatives could be assisted, and also pay a proportion of the passage money.

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Neilson, the Minister for Lands, expounded the land policy of the Labour Government at Yass on Friday. He said that the cry was for more people. His watchword would be "Land Users before Land Speculators" every time. The Crown lands would be examined and classified by competent men working with that fixed policy in view. He had put under classification and reserved two large areas containing several millions of acres which could not be profitably occupied until railway communication was provided. As to these two areas putting down railways prior to settlement would be tried, and if necessary, some preliminary work in clearing would be done by the Government. Everything would be done to bring the land and the prospective land users together. Land settlement would be made the important factor, and revenue a mere subsidiary matter. More businesslike methods would be adopted to make the getting on the land as easy as possible. The land laws would be consolidated, and an amending Bill would be brought forward, the principal feature of which would be a provision to do away with the future alienation of Crown lands, except those already in course of alienation or contracted to be alienated. The conversion clauses of the 1908 Land Act would be repealed, but this repeal would not take effect until January 1, 1912. In regard to homestead selection, the period of appraisement would be extended to 20 years, so as to give perpetual lessees a definite and reasonably long period under fixed conditions. Transfer fees in certain cases, except in regard to transfers by way of mortgage, would be increased, and transfers would be divided into two classes. On those which the Ministers approved the stamp duty would be merely nominal, while those which he thought were being put through to increase the large estates or which were palpably the acts of land speculators would bear a much larger stamp duty. In this way the selling out to large landholders and land trafficking generally would be penalised. Transfers of settlement leases, conditional purchase leases, and settlement purchases would also pay a stamp duty that would tend to restrict trafficking in land as much as possible. This duty would be based upon the unearned increment, and would recognise the principle that unearned value belonged to the State, and with ability he was possessed of he felt sure that he would be able to surmount all difficulties, and to pass legislation which would tend to the building up of a numerous, contented prosperous, and happy yeomanry upon the broad acres of sunny New South Wales.

MUNICIPAL SCANDALS AT BROKEN HILL.

At a meeting of the City Council a motion to have Mr. Notting's official report on the affairs of the Municipal Council published, was defeated on the casting vote of the Mayor. Mr. Notting was examiner of the accounts, and was appointed to conduct an investigation by the late Minister of Works. He says in his report that he found the books and the accounts scandalously behind hand. There was absolutely no direct management and a total disregard of responsibility. The caretaker, who embezzled £9-9, was not guaranteed, and was allowed to escape without punishment. The report continues :—"There are excessively heavy outstandings of the general sanitary and lighting rates and of the abattoirs, &c., running into over £17,000. Now this is appalling, and is the gravest censure on the management that one can conceive. The sanitary books have not been entered up since December 1909, so an approximate amount of the outstandings accounts had to be taken. I must direct special attention to the miscellaneous outstandings, Town Hall lettings, &c., which run back to 1908. The register was not entered up, and two clerks have been for seven days trying to balance matters. Over £550 is thus due up to June 30, 1910. No effort has been made to collect. The weak management has been clearly displayed when the various items in schedule D1 are scrutinised. Cheques are drawn regardless of the banking account, and are allowed after the signatures are affixed to remain for months in the office. No one appears to know or understand why these are not promptly sent out when signed. Neither the tools nor the horses belonging to the council are branded. I found no inventory of the tools out with the rangers, &c., and no list of tools and stores kept at the power-house abattoirs and other branches. I found 34 signed cheques on hand for goods, drawn on various funds, one being dated October 31, 1909. I wish to particularly bring under your notice the above statement that the cash-books are not written up or balanced monthly as required by the regulations, and here we have the key to the situation. If the regulations had been carried out the balance sheets would be easily forthcoming This neglect and indifference prove conclusively the utter want of ordinary management. The Labor aldermen in the council strenuously opposed the publication of this report, which contains so many grave charges of neglect and mismanagement. The Labor Party has been in power in the council for several years past and is now asking the ratepayers again to give them control of the municipal machinery."

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

The case for the aborigines of Australia was admirably put to the Prime Minister on Tuesday, by a deputation of scientific commercial religious, and political men. The speakers were Archdeacon Lefroy, Mr. Maiden, representing the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Hedley, president of the Linnean Society, Messrs. Earp, Newcastle, senr. McDougan and T. Brown, and Bishop Stone-Wigg. Mr. Fisher gave a sympthetic reply. He had always he said, held the opinion that the States should protect the aborigines, and it was the intention of his ministry and himself to give ample protection to those of the Northern Territory. He thought, therefore, that it would be well to have land sancturies so that the natives could develop their capablities under skilled supervision. The Commonwealth had no control over the blacks under the State Governments, but it was proposed by the Commonwealth to follow the same plan as had been adopted with success in Papua. He would like to do something "at once," instead of waiting for the establishment of a department or the report of a Commission. Suitable areas would, therefore, be made available for the blacks. He would ask the Minister for Internal Affairs to deal with the matter at once. The deputation wanted someone appointed to stand between the aborigines and the public as a protector and Mr. Fisher concurred in this. He thought such a protector should be a skilled medical man, capable of administering the Commonwealth scheme. Towards this object the Commonwealth Government was prepared to do more than spend a few pounds.

WHEAT FROM THE SOUTH.

Some highly interesting evidence was given before the Sedan and Robertstown Railway Commission at Parliament House, last week, concerning the destination of wheat and other produce from the producing districts in the south. Mr. John Darling, the well-known wheat merchant, and Mr. E. A. Badcock, wheat department manager of the Farmers' Union, both declared against Victor Harbor as a port for the shipment of wheat as compared with Port Adelaide, Mr. Darling said he could see no reason for the congestion of traffic on the Hills line, and added that if the trains were run day and night, as was the case on the Broken Hill line, the department would be able to handle the traffic for the next 20 years. He claimed also that Port Adelaide was capable of expansion to meet all requirements, and said that as a business man he would want to see at least 1d. per bushel in favor of Victor Harbor as against Port Adelaide before he would think of shipping there. Mr. W. Ruts, Chief Engineer of Railways, expressed the opinion that the duplication of the Hills railway would have to be undertaken the course of a few years. Already an estimate was being prepared for the first section as far as Blackwood. It would be necessary to blast fresh tunnels along the route at a sufficient distance from the existing tunnels to obviate any danger during construction. The chairman (Hon L. O'Loughlin) said he had been informed that the cost of the duplication as far as Murray Bridge would be about £900,000, and Mr. Rutt agreed that that figure would be approximately correct.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

"The railways of New South Wales disclose a strategical weakness owing to their lack of intercommunication." Major-General Hoad made this statement in the course of evidence before the Decentralisation Commission, on the 25th instant. Major-General Hoad said that if the existing lines and lines under construction or authorised were taken into consideration it would be clearly seen that railway communication between the northern districts of New South Wales and Queensland with the southern and western districts of New South Wales and with Victoria and South Australia was dependent on retaining rail connection between Sydney and Newcastle, which section of the line would be liable to attack and interruption. It was therefore of grave importance to provide alternate connections through districts more remote from possible attack, and also a further connection between the States for the expeditious movement of troops. Any lateral communications between the western districts and the coast would be of military value as facilitating the concentration of troops at any threatened point.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

There is a likelihood that the Federal Government will propose that the railway from Port Augusta which will be the long connecting link of the Transcontinental railway across Australia from east to west, shall be built on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The matter has not yet been determined. It is pointed out, however, that an alteration to adopt the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge on the intervening section owned by the Federal Government would produce another complication in gauges which would involve heavy expense in special rolling stock, and would add enormously to the first cost of the line. The traffic on the Transcontinental railway will not be considerable for many years, and the whole of that which would have to be carried from east to west could easily be handled by a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge line. The ruling, if not the only, gauge in British South Africa is 3 ft 6 in. This, indeed, is the gauge of the southern section of the Cape to Cairo route.

A.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

Government Purchases.

The Bombay Government has issued the following Resolution:—

It has been laid down by the Government of India that when stores are purchased for a Government department, articles made in India shall always be preferred to imported articles, provided their quality is satisfactory and their price not unfavourable. This rule is being enforced when indents on the Store Department of the India Office for the purchase of considerable quantities of European stores are scrutinised. But the Governor in Council is inclined to think that it is not strictly observed by Government officers of all classes who have to make petty purchases from contingent and other allowances or in cases in which an indent on the India Office is not necessary under the rules.

The Governor in Council therefore desires to call the attention of the officers of all departments, who have to make purchases, to the rule and to request that they will observe it strictly in future. When any purchases have to be made, in small as well as in large quantities, it must first be ascertained whether suitable articles can be had of Indian manufacture; only when these are not procurable should imported articles be purchased.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In view of the stoppage of importation of British Indians in South Africa, writes "Indian Opinion," some details with regard to the number of indentured Indians in Natal will not be without interest. The Secretary of the Indian Immigration Trust Board supplied the "Natal Mercury" with the following figures :—On Nov. 30, the number of Indian males under the first indenture was 16,939, and under reindenture 8,368, a total of 25,307, and as all Indians introduced into the Colony are accompanied by 40 per cent. women and children, the total indentured population is about 35,000, about a third of whom are on sugar estates.

With regard to the number of Indians introduced during recent years, it is, of course, known that the Immigration Trust Board at various periods calls for applications for the Indians, these applications being to cover a certain period. In 1905, employers were asked to state their requirements for the next three years, and as a result 15,706 men were applied for, but it should be mentioned that employers are in the habit of applying for far more men than they actually require owing to the knowledge that only a portion of the number asked for will be supplied, and as a matter of fact during the three years ensuing only 9,500 men were brought from India out of the 15,900 asked for. In 1908, the Board asked for applications for the ensuing two years and employers requisitioned for 6.734 men of whom up-to-date, 4,450 have arrived and another 212 are expected to arrive within the next day or two, making a total of 4,662. A few months back requisitions for 1911-2 were advertised for, and applications for no fewer than 15,100 men were received, but at the present rate of recruiting not more than about 600 are likely to come to hand, so that their allotment will present a matter of some difficulty. Doubtless the applications were greater than they otherwise would have been owing to apprehensions as to the future stoppage of importations, but if they were made to that end they were made too late.

The Portuguese Government intends to dispose of the ancient royal coaches, many of which are unrivalled specimens of elaborate workmanship. Foreign museums are being invited to make bids.

The United States Government have complained to the Porte that Turkish soldiers when voyaging boarded the steamer "New Jersey," assaulted an Alexandretta an American consular agent who intervened to quell a disturbance.

Dr. Obnefalsch Richter reports that exploration work at Rantidi in the island of Cyprus, has revealed what is supposed to be Mount Olympus. Sanctuaries have been discovered of Zeus, Apollo, and Aphrodite and Dr. Richter considers that

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

DEPARTMENT OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Higher Training for Eastern Services.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that negotiations are now proceeding for the recognition of the London Institution as part of the London University. It is proposed to make the Institution a City College for Oriental languages and higher commercial subjects, with an especial view to meeting the demand for a more highly trained class of British servants in Eastern lands.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

An Alarmist Speech.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Reuter wires from Berlin that Prince Henry of Prussia made a remarkable speech at a regimental dinner recently.

His Royal Highness said: "We live in exceedingly serious political times. Germany has enjoyed forty years of peace, but if she sees nothing to fear from an outward enemy she has cause to be more watchful of an internal foe growing ever more threatening."

The Prince did not reproach anyone with his political opinions, but where the foundations of law had been departed from, all must support the supreme authority. His Royal Highness concluded by saying that the firmest support of the State remained the Army.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

President Deprecates High Food Duties.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.

Addressing the Illinois Legislature, President Taft warned the party leaders that their persistence in maintaining high tariffs in these times was gradually exhausting the food supply. It would arouse opposition, and would wipe out the last vestige of a protective tariff.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Alleged Violation of Agreement

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 13.

The semi-official journal *Rossiya* publishes a leader detailing a number of alleged violations by China of the agreement of 1881, especially as regards extra-territoriality.

The paper says that the facts justify the impression that China is actuated by ulterior motives. Should her warnings be disregarded, Russia will find an effective way of protecting her rights, and the responsibility for the consequences will rest entirely with China.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

New Central Aid Agency.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Home Office has established a central agency to aid discharged convicts. The present associations for that object will work under it. Ex-convicts will be placed under the sole care and control of one association, and will be relieved of police supervision and everything drawing attention to their past, so long as they keep straight.

ORDER IN CENTRAL PERSIA.

Death of Russian Consul-General.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 13.

In consequence of the restoration of order in Central Persia, the Government has decided to recall the troops from Kasvin.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

It is semi-officially stated in St. Petersburg, that the circumstances of the death of General Bogajavlensky point to it having been due to an accident.

THE KAISER'S ILL-HEALTH.

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

The Kaiser is recovering from his feverish cold, but must be careful for some days.

The Court ball, which was arranged for Wednesday, has been abandoned.

THE EX-KING MANUEL.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The King and Queen, this afternoon, visited the ex-King Manuel and his mother at their new house at Richmond, and took tea.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The death is announced of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 3rd inst., left for Bombay at 9 p. m.

The s.s. "Moldavia," with mails for Colombo and Australia, left at 8 p.m.

COMING IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Agenda Papers from the Dominions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Imperial Government has recived the agenda papers for the Imperial Conference from the Dominions, with the exception of Canada's. The Colonial Office says that they will be published shortly. Meanwhile it is not able to discuss details.

Reuter's Agency has reason to believe that the Agenda of the South African Union regarding defence includes a proposal that the Conference shall discuss whether it is desirable that contributions for local and Imperial defence shall be substituted for preference tariff.

It is not known at this stage whether the proposal will be discussed or not, but some South African statesmen are strongly of opinion that the Union should pay for the maintenance of a Navy, a sum equal to certain percentage of all goods imported by the Union and abolish preferential tariff. They estimate that over half a million sterling of Colonial revenue annually goes into the pockets of British manufacturers.

There is no indication, however, that the Union has decided to abolish the existing preference, though it is regarded as not unreasonable that the Union should desire the views of the Conference on the subject. It is understood that the South African agenda includes questions of naturalisation, and a proposal that the Secretariat shall be under the Prime Minister.

Other agendas contain proposals and questions concerning Postal affairs, Uniform stamp for the Empire, Emigration, Steamship Communication, Imperial Court of Appeal and the status of Dominion navies.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Strongly Advocated by the "Times."

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The *Times* to-day contains an article strongly supporting the Declaration of London as improving Britain's position, whether belligerent or neutral. The article deprecates party spirit in this connection, and says that the rejection of the Declaration would mean the sacrifice of substantial and immediate advantages for the sake of more ideal conditions which could not immediately be obtained and which the rejection would not bring nearer.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Peking Apparently Free.

PEKING, FEB. 13.

The plague is apparently decreasing at Mukden, though 1,500 more bodies have been cremated. Peking, itself, is apparently free.

Owing to the plague, the Governor-General of Amur has ordered the troops to close the frontier.

FRENCH NAVAL FIRING PRACTICE.

Turrets of 12-inch Guns Damaged.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

A Toulon telegram states that during recent firing practice of a French battleship fleet either the turrets of the twelve-inch guns or the guns themselves became temporarily jammed on board five ships out of six. Admiral Bellue, in an interview, declared that they would be repaired promptly.

THE ITALIAN SENATE.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Italian Senate has passed a resolution in favour of its reform.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

A Vienna message to the *Times* states that the personal fortune of the late Baron Albert Rothschild is estimated at over fifty millions sterling.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George is back in England. He is in better health, but will spend a week at Brighton re-acclimatising.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR INDIA.

Lord Ronaldshay's Amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

According to an "Indian Daily News" cable Lord Ronaldshay has put down an amendment to the Address, regretting that there is no mention in the King's speech of any intention to submit proposals for a preferential tariff between India and the United Kingdom.

BURMA KHEDDA CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

The next Khedda Case—against Dakrymple Clark has been fixed for Monday.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Site of the Ceremonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

No official information regarding the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi is yet available, but it is understood that the principal Durbar will be held in an amphitheatre on the site used in the last Durbar. The camps will be more concentrated than on the last occasion, those of the respective Ruling Chiefs being brought near to that of the King-Emperor.

The telegraphic address of the President of the Coronation Committee will be "Coronation" and that of the Secretary of the Coronation Committee, "Secretary, Coronation."

Sir John Hewett left Calcutta this morning.

Colonel Strachey, who was at one time Controller of the Viceroy's household and is now Secretary to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society in London, comes out to India shortly in connection with the Delhi Durbar arrangements.

It is understood that the Delhi Durbar proceedings will include a polo tournament for which a special committee will shortly be formed.

There will also be a Durbar Railway with six platforms to convey the visitors from one part of the Royal Camp to another.

The local Governments will each have their own camp. The Government of India Camp will probably be concentrated in one place, near the Circuit House, round which the camps of the Ruling Chiefs will also be assembled, the King having expressed a desire to have them as near to himself as practicable.

Additional telegraph lines are to be set up to convey press traffic to the Indian Centres of distribution in India.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Stay in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince will not leave Calcutta by train on Tuesday, but will sail on the "Leipzig" for Diamond Harbour, and, after inspecting the "Gneisenau," will proceed to his shooting camp in the Sunderbands. The two German war vessels will sail at once for Port Said.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The Crown Prince paid a visit to Mr. Apcar's residence this morning and inspected his extensive stables and racing trophies. On Saturday afternoon His Imperial Highness presented to Herr Buchner, Director of the Viceroy's band, a handsome scarf-pin with an Imperial Crown in gold over a circle of brilliants with a cypher in the centre.

Lady Hardinge and the Crown Prince visited the Museum this morning. The Crown Prince drove is a Government House coach to the polo ground this afternoon and played in a polo match.

Their Excellencies also drove on to the polo ground to see the polo.

SIR L. DENING'S HEALTH.

A Material Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Sir L. Dening's condition had improved materially when he arrived in Calcutta yesterday, in the steamer "Lama" from Rangoon. Sir L. Dening, who is aged about 63, was accompanied by Lady Dening, two daughters and one son. Major Pearce was in attendance as medical adviser. The voyage from Rangoon has done General Dening good, and, it is hoped that the voyage Home may confirm the improvement.

The "Lama" reached Chandpal Ghat about 2 p.m. yesterday, and Sir L. Dening was carried from the vessel to the Commander-in-Chief's launch and then proceeded to Howrah with Lady Dening and family. They left last evening by the mail for Bombay where they will board the mail steamer.

PASTEUR INSTITUE FOR BURMA.

Scheme Deferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

The Secretary to the Burma Government, replying to the President, Pasteur Institute Committee of Burma, regarding the reference in which revised plans and estimates for the erection of an Institute at Maymyo were submitted, states that the project was postponed, because most recent scientific investigations have had results which might make erection of the Institute at Maymyo unnecessary. The Lieut. Governor sympathises entirely with the Committee regarding the unsatisfactory position in which they are now placed, at the same time on the facts now stated, the Committee will probably be of opinion that their only course is to await the final proof or disproof of theories now under examination by scientific experts before they can take further action.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The hearing is proceeding before the District Judge of Patna of the case where two Mahomedans charged the Mutwali of the late Moosamet Sograa endowment with concocting a deed perpetuating the Mutwaliship in his family, and also with misappropriating the endowment.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

There is a movement on foot to invite His Highness the Aga Khan to Madras in March in connection with the scheme of the proposed Mahomedan University, and it is likely that a Provincial Committee of leading Mahomedans may be shortly formed to give effect to it. The Prince of Arcot is interested in the movement and there is every likelihood of other influential supporters.

MR. REA, Superintendent, Archæological Department, is engaged in Ramathirtham, Vizagapatam District, in connection with the excavation of some pre-historic sites, and his office manager, Mr. P. V. Jagadisa Iyer, is examining such sites in the Southern Districts of Tanjore and Ramnad.

LATE ARCHBISHOP COLGAN.

Life-Work in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

His Grace Archbishop Colgan expired last night, at 10-15, in the presence of the Bishop of Mylapore, Dr. Allen, the Co-adjutor Bishop, Rev. Father J. Meyer, the Procurator General and priests of the Archdiocese and the Mothers Superior and nuns of the convents. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon. His death is mourned by all classes.

The Most Rev. Dr. Joseph Colgan, D.D., was born at Donore, Westmeath, in 1824, of Irish parents. He was educated in the Diocesan seminary at Navan and the Royal College at Maynooth. He was also an alumnus of the Royal College of Maynooth, Dublin. He arrived in India on 4th February, 1844, and was a priest of the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras. He was soon appointed Principal of St. Mary's Seminary, and Catholic Army Chaplain. He was then nominated by his Holiness the Pope, Vicar-Apostolic of Madras and titular Bishop of Aureopolis. He took great interest in the welfare of the Anglo-Indian Community, and founded the Madras Catholic Club, an institution for the moral improvement and recreation of Catholic young men in Madras. The Club has a large number of members on its rolls, including Protestants, and possesses a library of over 1,000 books of science, religion, light literature, etc., and a billiard table. The Madras Catholic Directory, an annual publication, containing valuable information of Catholic churches and missions in India, was started by the late Archbishop. He was an University Examiner and Fellow of the University of Madras.

In 1887, the Roman Catholic Heirarchy was established in India, and Dr. Colgan was created the first Archbishop of Madras. In 1904, he celebrated his Diamond Jubilee and the Pope appointed him Assistant to the Pontifical Throne. The public appreciation of the oldest, one of the most revered and best beloved of the citizens of Madras was expressed by the following telegram, which was sent to His Grace on this occasion by the Private Secretary to Lord Curzon who was then Viceroy of India:—"Upon the occurrence of so notable an event as the jubilee of your service in India, the Viceroy desires me to offer you his congratulations upon your long and admirable devotion to the interests of the people and his sincere wishes for your continued health and happiness."

It was not until quite recently that the Archbishop's health began to give cause for anxiety and he retained the full use of his faculties and administered the affairs of Archdiocese almost up to the last. Archbishop Colgan was one of the few who was privileged to read his own obituary fifteen years ago on his arrival in Rome. By some mistake it was announced that he had died at Rome.

LATER.

The remains of the late Archbishop Colgan are lying in state within the Cathedral and crowds are passing the bier. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 5-30 p. m., and the oration will be delivered by Rev. J. D. W. Sawell, S. J., of Trichinopoly.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

The Subjects Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The Conference on Education of the Directors of Public Instruction and selected non-officials met to-day at the Ladies' Annexe of the Exhibition. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler presided.

The Conference was attended by Mr. H. Butler, Nawab Abdul Majid, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Maulvi Syed Shams-ulHuds, Mr. L. Stuart, Mr. R. Burn, Sir Edward Farratt, Mr. J. L. Stone, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Dr. G. W. Kuchler, Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, Mr. J. C. Godley, Mr. N. L. Hallward, Mr. J. C. Covernton, Mr. A. L. Wright, Mr. J. A. Richey, Mr. A. Chatterton, Dr. Morris, Dr. W. Travers, Mr. Masani, Mr. Dikshit, Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed, Mr. W. H. James, Pundit Sundar Lal and Mr. H. Sharp.

The whole question of primary instruction was exhaustively discussed, especially the necessity for an educational survey, expansion of board or aided schools, the minimum instruction to be imparted in an elementary school, the question of differentiation in the curricula of urban and rural schools, the number of hours, the strength of the staff division of a school into classes, the training of the teachers, the minimum standard of qualification to be aimed at, the respective merits of board schools and of aided schools in case of large expansion, the salaries of teachers, the strength of the inspecting staff, the measure of control to be vested in the department and local bodies respectively.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 13.

The seventh Session of the Popular Assembly began its sittings to-day, Mr. Rajagopala Chari, the Dawan, opened the proceedings with an address giving a short resume of the last year's work. The receipts for the year were one crore and twenty-one lakhs of rupees and the expenditure was about one crore and twenty lakhs resulting in a surplus of one lakh. The total surplus credit of the State amounted to rupees sixty-seven lakhs. The land revenue was thirty-six lakhs, and excise revenue about forty-five lakhs.

ALLEGED FORFERY OF RAILWAY PASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 13.

The re-trial of Mr. T. Bradshaw who was accused of travelling on the O. R. Railway with a second class pass, alleged to have been forged, has been concluded. The Jury found Mr. Bradshaw not guilty, and he was discharged.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

An attractive programme has been prepared for the annual meeting of the Geological and Mining Association which meets at Jherria on the 19th and 20th inst. Mr. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines, will not be back from Kasauli in time to attend, but the Hon. Mr. Clarke, Hon. Mr. Robertson and Hon. Mr. Ashton are expected and arragements are being made for practical demonstration of the working of mines as well as for the papers and lectures.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

At the first annual meeting of the County of Buckingham Branch of the National Service League was held, the president of the branch, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell in the chair, read a letter for Lord Roberts, the president of the League. His Lordship wrote:—The reform which the League advocates is to my mind by far the most important subject which can engage the attention of the British people at the present time, for what avail schemes for constitutional reform and social amelioration if the safety of these islands from invasion is not assured? And believe me, it is not and never will be, until we have, in addition to a supremely strong Navy, a well-organised and well-disciplined citizen Army. Had we such an army, prepared and fit to repel any attack which might temporarily break through the bulwarks of the Navy, I believe that no nation would even contemplate the possibility of the invasion of these shores. But we have not such a force. In the Territorial Army, we have an excellent framework, but neither in numbers nor in training is this sufficient. What would render it so is this, that all able-bodied young men should by law be made to pass through its ranks, while the period of its training should be extended. If this were done, then, indeed, we should have such a citizen army as is needed, but not otherwise. Lord Grenfell who addressed the meeting explained that the League was in no way a political one, which was shown by the fact that amongst their members were men of all parties. They did not advocate conscription, but a system of national training which would fit men for the defence of their country. Not only would this have enormous advantages in regard to the moral well being of the nation, but it would ensure the absolute safety of this country. They all knew that there were in existence schemes for the invasion of this country. If the youth of the country were trained to arms, such propositions would not be even considered.

DREADNOUGHTS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The arguments put forward by Admiral Wilson dealt with the Navy as it was at present, which was nearly two keels to one. But would it always be so in the future? It would not. They knew the building programmes of the other great Powers, and the Triple Alliance was a much stronger alliance than we possessed in the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain, France and Russia. It had been calculated that to maintain the superiority which Great Britain held in naval strength at the present time, we should have to build eight Dreadnoughts every year for some years to come. With all the proposals for social reform now before the country, it would not be possible to carry out such a programme. In his memorandum, Admiral Wilson was not very comfortable in his mind as regards our commerce-bearing ships. We should be in a position not only to prevent the invasion of England, but also to seal up the fleets of other nations, and at the same time to be able to protect our commerce in any part of the world. One other point. The German Army was a great and formidable machine. Silently and without ceasing, the German nation was nerving and preparing itself for the next great struggle which was in front of it. That would be the hardest struggle of all. What were we doing? We had reduced our Army and curtailed our shipbuilding programme. We were largely depending upon a force which, good as it was, had not had sufficient training to meet a foreign foe. Were we prepared for the struggle which was eventually to come? He trusted we would be but he could not believe that we were at present.

MR. HALDANE AND THE LEAGUE.

Very strong criticism of the objects of the National Service League had lately been made, and by the direction of the Secretary of State for War, the late Adjutant-General (Sir Ian Hamilton) had written a book with a view to refuting the arguments and attacking the policy of the distinguished veteran Field Marshal and the League of which he was the head. He (Lord Grenfell) was not going into that question then, as he trusted that an opportunity would soon occur in the House of Lords for the Field-Marshal to answer the arguments of his late staff officer. On one point—that national training would be a deterrent to enlisting—he could speak as an old Inspector-General of Recruiting. He was convinced that the more that young men were brought into contact with military institutions, the readier would they be to join the Regular Forces. Of the 27,000 young men who served in the Special Reserves, 12,000 had joined the Regulars. No less than 70 per cent. of the Bucks depot had joined the Army. He believed that the first effect of national training would be to fill up to the brim the Territorial Force. In addition to that a spirit of patriotism would be aroused in the country which would be of the very greatest benefit to the services at large. The opinion of Sir Ian Hamilton did not coincide with that of his predecessors. Both Viscount Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood were strongly in favour of compulsory national training.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

M. Clementel, who is the Secretary of the Army Budget Committee at the Chamber of Deputies, has just drawn up his report on the Estimates for this year. The Committee wants a little over £1,000,000 more than the sum that was needed for last year, but, on the other hand, it is pointed out that, whereas the expenditure on the French Army has increased by nearly one-half since 1875, the money spent on the German Army has considerably more than doubled since that date. M. Clementel argues that what is really useless expense might be avoided if young men who are not fit for military duty were not enlisted. He recommends special care in the choice of recruits, but at the same time he boldly approaches the subject of the effect produced on the strength of the Army by the steady diminution of the population. As will be remembered, it has been suggested that this deficiency might be made up by calling upon the natives in the French colonies. There has been particular mention of Algeria and Senegal by the advocates of the measure, but the French settled in the former colony are represented as raising objections, and critics are also to be found at home, prominent among them being General de Torcy. Pending the solution of this problem, M. Clementel has given some very practical advice. Numerical inferiority can, he contends, be greatly atoned for by bringing the armament to the highest state of perfection. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the idea of a smaller, but thoroughly trained army, in contradistinction to the huge forces obtained by universal conscription, has never been without expert advocates in this country. Marshal Canrobert, if I remember rightly, always maintained that a professional army of 700,000 men would more than hold its own against any forces that could be brought against it, as it would be better trained, more mobile and more easily catered for than they could possibly be. Besides, the French nation is one of decidedly military instincts. I have been surprised, at manœuvres or reviews, to note the intelligence with which every development or movement was followed. The average Frenchman quickly adapts himself to military life, and if this as the case with the recruits to universal conscription it applies even more to a professional army. In the course of his suggestions, M. Clementel also dwells on the progress which has been achieved with wireless telegraphy, ballooning, and aeroplanes. He points with natural complacency to the development of the Military Aeronautic Department, and shows what is being done in the construction of large sheds for steerable balloons at Verdun, Toul, Epinal, Belfort, Maubeuge, Chalons, and elsewhere. As regards aeroplanes, the organisation of which has been carried out with conspicuous success, he proposes the introduction of an apparatus for wireless telegraphy in each airship, arguing that until then aeroplanes will not be as useful as they would be if thus provided. There are other features of this interesting report which are bound to attract notice, but the main point is that M. Clementel makes several original and independent suggestions, which show that the French army, highly efficient as it already is, has further possibilities of an extremely practical character before it.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Monday evening, at a dinner, at the Hotel Metropole, in aid of the headquarters fund of the Boy Scouts. Since its institution, in January, three years ago, the Scout movement has made rapid progress, and to-day the membership in the United Kingdom numbers 107,000. But it is not only in the British Isles that Boy Scouts are to be found. The United States have 140,000, and throughout our Colonies there are 30,000, New Zealand troops alone numbering 9,000. Chili has enrolled 7,000 boys, and the Argentine 2,000. Altogether, throughout the world there are, roughly, a quarter of a million Scouts, and by the organisers the claim is made that this is the greatest movement for peace there has ever been. Recently a special honour was conferred upon the Scouts, for the King graciously consented to become their patron, and has contributed £50 to their funds. Later in the year it is hoped his Majesty will review the boys at Windsor. The headquarters at present are dependent on the contributions from the public, and with a view to putting an end to "begging," a fund has been started. About £100,000 is required for this purpose, and already £8,000 has been laid by. On arrival at the hotel, his Royal Highness was saluted by a guard of honour of Scouts. After inspecting the boys he commented upon their smart and workmanlike appearance. During the evening he was presented with a "thanks badge," which is awarded to those who specially assist the movement. The badge is composed of the "Swastika," which is believed to be the oldest luck sign in the world, and is usually described as representing a wish that "the four winds, from the four corners of the world, may blow prosperity on you." The movement started on the publication of the hand-book, "Scouting for Boys." This book was written mainly for the benefit of existing organisations such as the Boys' Brigade, the Church Lads' Brigade, &c., a development of the idea of the training of Army Scouts made adaptable to boys. But, in addition to these organisations, a very large number of boys not belonging to any of them also took it up, so that the present separate association had to be formed to direct the movement. The aim is to give the boys a healthy and attractive pastime for outdoors and indoors, such as really appeals to them, and which, at the same time, develops in them the spirit of manliness and good citizenship. Through the practice of elementary backwoodsmanship and scoutcraft, which appeals to everybody character training is given in resourcefulness, self-reliance, sense of duty, honour pluck, thrift, and self-sacrifice. The movement is not intended to be a military organisation, nor does it confine itself to any one form of religion. It applies equally to all classes, creeds, and countries, without distinction. Its aim is simply to develop good citizenship and healthy citizens. It has received the approval of the heads of all the Churches in Great Britain, and it is carried out in co-operation with all other bodies working to the same ends. The movement has now extended to all parts of the British Empire. In Great Britain alone there are 7,000 officers and over 100,000 Scouts enrolled in the association besides many more in other corps not under the association but working on similar lines adapted to their own ideas. In the oversea dominions there are many thousands more belonging to the association, and most foreign countries have also begun to use the scheme, so that the total probably aggregates already 250,000 Boy Scouts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Captain Menzis, 97th Infantry, has been nominated for admission to the Quetta Staff College.

Colonel L. W. C. Kerrich, Indian Army, retires from the 22nd of January 1911.

Major General Sir Percy Lake assumed command of the Meerut Division on the 7th of February.

The following Indian Officers have been selected for duty as Orderlies to His Majesty the King-Emperor during the ensuing summer:—Subadar Major Bahadur Ali Khan, 51st Sikhs; Resaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, 26th Cavalry; Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan, 30th Lancers; and Subadar Major Mahomed Ismail, 32nd Mountain Battery.

Major-General Swann will officiate in command of the Poona Division, when General Alderson takes leave in April.

Captain J. H. Keogh, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 26 Mountain Battery at Abbotabad.

Captain A. M. Colville, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted as Supernumerary Captain, Native Mountain Artillery, Abbottabad.

HOME FURLOUGH FOR N.C.O.'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The Government of India have decided that in cases in which warrant and non-commissioned officers, whether on the Unattached List or serving regimentally, are ineligible for furlough out of India—though otherwise qualified and recommended—on account of their not having two years' unexpired service to complete on return from such furlough, this condition may be waived by divisional and independent Brigade Commanders on the applicant furnishing a signed agreement that he will serve a further period of two years in India after his return from furlough, and that should he claim his discharge before the completion of such further period of service, he will be liable to refund to the Government the cost of his passage to and from the United Kingdom and the cost of the passages to the United Kingdom of his family; further that the equivalent of his passage from the United Kingdom to India will be recovered from him in the event of his taking his discharge without returning to India.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

Two games in the second round of the United Provinces Secretariat Football Tournament were played to-day in the Exhibition grounds. The preliminary games had already been played in different centres. In the first "B" Squadron, Royal Dragoons, early defeated the Y. M. C. A. by six goals to love. In the second the 14th Battery, R. F. A., beat "F," Co. Berkshires, by one gool to love in a good game of football.

Miss Gauhar Jan, the Prima Donna and the Balarenna of the East, gave a final performance in the Exhibition Theatre to-day in aid of Allahabad Charities.

Mons. Pecquet made long flights in his biplane.

The Mela which drew large crowds to the Exhibition concluded to-day.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Hon. Mazharul Haque's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 13.

In reply to certain criticism in a local vernacular as to his attitude on the special electorate, the Hon'ble Mazharul Haque writes that, if the questions of separate representation in Boards and Municipalites is brought before the Imperial Legislative Council during his term of membership, he will oppose it with great vigour and emphasis. He considers the extension of separate electorates, as not only prejudial to the national welfare, but as disastrous to the Mahomedan interests.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 10.

Good vegetables fetch a high price, on account of much of the crop being blighted by the frost. The mornings are still cold, while the afternoons are hot. Mr. Randall, who has been appointed Administrator of Junagadh, was very cordially received when he arrived there. Mr. A. O. Koreshi, Dewan of Junagadh will leave on the 14th instant, reverting to his former place while the brother of the deceased Nawab Saheb, has left Junagadh.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the last English Mail:—

The Reciprocity Agreement.

CANADIANS AND ANNEXATION?

New York, Jan. 28.

The "Evening Star" (Washington) states:—"In time the thoughts of Canadians may turn towards annexation as the most to be desired of all political boons. The isolation and humiliation borne by colonials will not be for ever endurable. Meanwhile there can be a full reciprocity with Canada, an exchange of citizens and products, and a steady Americanisation of the Dominion."

Ottawa, Jan. 21.

The presidents of the Canadian railways declare that the current of traffic which have hitherto been east and west will now flow southwards through the United States.

The wheat interests generally expect expanded markets as a result of the agreement.

The supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, point out that the cost of living in Canada will likely fall in consequence of the large importation of foodstuffs.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

London, Jan. 28.

The "Times," commenting upon the agreemen, states inter alia:—"Although the United States remits partly or wholly the duties on 91 per cent. of the Canadian imports, and Canada's concessions cover 36 per cent., the concessions of the former are not so considerable as they would seem. The agreement strikingly indicates the change of spirit since the elaboration of the Payne law. Canada will not make concessions which need greatly alarm the manufacturers, while the agricultural and other sections have reason to be gratified. The United States will not admit paper until Canada remits the duty on pulp. The agreement will probably pass the Canadian Parliament, but there will be more difficulty with the United States Senate, though Mr. Fielding says that if necessary the British preferential rates will be altered to secure equality of treatment."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the agreement has a long way to travel before it is finally endorsed. The evidence it affords of goodwill and the triumph of sentiment will not be robbed of its value even if the outcome is unsubstantial. The agreement, remarks the "Pall Mall Gazette," is a tribute to Canada's growing nationality. "It will increase the Canadian cost of living, and will deal a severe blow at the manufacturing industries of Britain, having bolted and barred the door against other nations.

The "Spectator" expresses the view that the agreement amounts to freetrade in farm products, and that the obvious outcome will be that the United States will give Canada advantages she withholds from Britain: This new reciprocity, the "Spectator" fears, must postpone the hopes of Imperial preference.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the real effect of the agreement is that Canada mortgages the natural resources upon which her future industrial development depends, in order to satisfy a limited demand for a few cheaper manufactured commodities, and to give her great industrial competitor cheaper raw material.

The "Standard" observes that the agreement emphasises the necessity of pressing Imperial propaganda with renewed energy. Within the last few years our place has been definitely taken by the United States. The agreement is a new departure in Canadian national development, and the consequences are likely to be serious to British trade.

The "Morning Post" says that if England wants food she must be prepared to pay more, now that Canada has an alternative market. It remains to be seen whether the Canadian manufacturers will permit a lower rate on British imports. The agreement not being a treaty only requires a bare majority to pass Congress.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that although Britain refused to enter into negotiations for preferential trade, another Power gladly seized the opportunity. The ratification of the agreement may become a real set-back to the ideal of Imperial preference.

ACTION AT WASHINGTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

On Saturday, the United States House of Representatives referred the Reciprocity Bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. The measure must be considered as a whole, and it cannot be amended. It is expected that the House of Representatives will pass the Bill and that the Senate will reject it in spite of President Taft's energetic efforts to secure the ratification of the agreement. Probably an extra session of Congress will be held to deal further with the matter.

Declaration of London.

London, Jan. 28.

The "Daily Mail" publishes what it terms an "official defence" of the Declaration of London. It points out that the ships of belligerents will possess no immunities under the Declaration, and that the security of the food convoys will be dependent upon their own navies. The opponents of the Declaration, it is said, kept this view in the background creating the impression that merchantmen, British or neutral would sail the high seas unprotected, and at the mercy of the enemy. The Declaration, it is claimed, secures and defines the rights of neutrals, and provides a tribunal which will not be controlled by belligerents. The articles in conclusion states that the question therefore is whether local are safer than international prize courts.

COMMENTS BY THE "TIMES."

London, Jan. 30.

The "Times," in an article analysing the Declaration of London, remarks: "It might, perhaps, have been best to have accepted the Declaration with all its defects, to welcome the substantial boons it confers, and to submit to its draw-backs if the result of a refusal to ratify it were complete isolation. The latter, however, would in all probability not occur provided we negotiated with countries agreeing with us on certain cardinal points. It is not unlikely that America would adopt our view upon several points of vital importance, especially upon the legal position of foodstuffs. Heretofore the policies of the United States and Great Britain regarding international law were much the same. Our precedents have been theirs and theirs have been ours. We have been guided by Marshall and Story, while they have been guided by Stowell. Let the common course of development be continued and extended by an Anglo-American declaration and such an agreement could not fail to attract the adhesion of the other Powers."

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce had decided to support the protest enterd by the London Chamber of Commerce against the Declaration of London.

Woman's Perilous Journey.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.

A sensational story comes from the far north of Ontario, where a trapper named Wilson and his bride were spending their honeymoon in a log hut. Wilson left home, but failed to return at the time he had appointed. Half mad with terror at her husband's disappearance, the wife set out upon snow shoes for the nearest settlement. She was found by Wilson's comrade a few days later almost dead in the snow, her hair having turned completely white. Packs of wolves, she stated, had attempted to attack her during her two days' journey through the snow. Her husband has not been found, and it is believed that he has been devoured by wolves.

Clapham Common Murder.

London, Jan. 29.

In the Guildhall Court yesterday, the hearing of the charge against Steinel Morrison, of having murdered a Russian Jew named Baron on Clapham Common, was continued.

When the case was last before the Court Eva Flitterman, a former lover of the accused, stated that she saw Morrison wearing a £5 piece pendant attached to his watch chain.

The prisoner vehemently denied the witness's story.

and alleged that she was telling lies about him because she was jealous.

Flitterman, who again entered the witness-box yesterday, withdrew her former testimony, stating that what she saw looked like a shilling.

The Magistrate is considering whether he will commit Flitterman for perjury.

A cabman named Hayman testified that he drove Morrison and another man from Sydney-street to Clapham.

A West Africa Trial.

Brussels, Jan. 27.

In March, 1909, a tribunal at Mobeka, in British West Africa, sentenced Lieut. Arnold to 12 years' penal servitude on charges of murder, incendiarism, and robbery. Lieut. Arnold appealed against the sentence to the Court at Boma, and he has now been acquitted.

"Peter, the Painter."

London, Jan. 27.

The anarchist, "Peter, the Painter," for whom the London police are searching, is described by an acquaintance as a man of intellectual attainments, and a great anarchist organiser on the Continent. He is believed to have been one of the chief organisers of the Russian revolution of 1905, and he is wanted by the Russian police.

A Lithuanian, stated to resemble Peter the Painter, has been arrested at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire.

The Umtali Reprieve.

PROTEST FROM GEN. BOTHA'S SISTER.

Capetown, Jan. 27.

The Governor General (Lord Gladstone) has reprieved four natives who had been sentenced to death in Rhodesia for murder. In three cases the charge arose out of a tribal custom of killing twins.

Tilonko and other Zulu chiefs who had been imprisoned at St. Helena for participation in the 1906 rebellion have been released.

London, Jan. 27.

A sister of General Botha, the Premier of South Africa, commenting upon the recent reprieve by the Governor-General of a native who had been sentenced to death for having assaulted a white woman states that women in South Africa will tremble with fear of the consequences. Such crimes, she adds, are more common than the English public are aware of.

Passenger Train Held Up.

New York, Jan. 28.

A robber, single-handed, and at the point of the revolver, held up the Colorado passenger train near Pueblo yesterday. He secured a hundred dollars and a quantity of jewellery, and then leaped from the train. One of the passengers set out in pursuit of the fugitive, whom he shot in the wrist and captured. The robber said it was drink which had led him to commit the crime.

Germany and the Vatican.

Berlin, Jan. 30.

Recently Prussia required that Professors of Catholic Theology in Prussian universities should be exempt from the necessity of taking the anti-modernist oath prescribed by the Vatican, the Government's argument being that as the Professors were Prussian officials the oath would deprive them of their independence as teachers.

It was officially understood at the time that the Vatican yielded to Prussia in the matter, but a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne puts a somewhat different complexion upon the Vatican's attitude. The letter was published on Saturday, and in it His Holiness expresses the conviction that while Professors not holding Church benefices will be exempted from the oath they should, rather than bow before men inspired with hate against the Catholic faith, be the first to take the oath in order to show their independence.

The letter has caused a great outburst in the Press, and even the "Kreuz Zeitung" accuses the Pope of intentionally provoking a conflict with the Prussian Government.

Rome, Jan. 30.

At a Vatican luncheon to the German clerics in Rome, last Friday, in commemoration of the Kaiser's birthday Herr Muehlberg, the Prussian Minister, in the course of a speech declared that the attitude of the Curia Romana with regard to Modernism exasperated German Protestants and gravely threatened religious peace. If good relations still subsisted between Berlin and the Vatican that state of affairs was due wholly and solely to the Kaiser's strong will.

South African Army.

Capetown, Jan. 30.

Speaking at a banquet at King Williamstown on Saturday evening, General Lord Methuen dwelt upon the advisability of the South African Army being able to free the Imperial garrison and to go anywhere within the Empire when required. He was convinced that South Africa was ready to help the motherland in case of need. He remarked that the Cape Mounted Rifles formed a nucleus which might be increased.

British Airship's Flight.

London, Jan. 29.

The British military airship Beta flew from Farnborough to Portsmouth and back yesterday, and maintained wireless telegraphic communication with headquarters throughout the journey.

THE RECENT TRAMWAY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Commenting on the circumstances of the recent case in which he fined this Company's Driver No. 271 the sum of Rs. 200 in connection with an accident to a person in the street, which occurred at Girgaum on the 16th ultimo, the Second Presidency Magistrate expressed the opinion that if, as was stated by one of the witnesses, the Company's servants had taken no steps to remove the injured person from the road for half an hour after the accident occurred, they deserved severe censure. Such censure would unquestionably be well-merited were the facts as alleged. Fortunately they were not. I have enquired into the matter and find that the car in question started from our Tardeo Depot at 9-20 a.m. It would take 8 minutes at least to reach the place of accident (Mughbat Lane) and could not, therefore, have arrived there before 9-28 a.m. probably, as reported by the conductor, not until 9-30 a.m. The records of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital show that the injured man was admitted into Ward No. 4 at 9-50 a.m., or 20 minutes later. Allowing for the time necessary to convey him there, it is at once apparent that the abovementioned witness' statement is a gross exaggeration negatived by the actual facts.

In justice to our Inspector and Conductor I shall be much obliged if you will publish this letter in your Tuesday's issue.—Yours, &c.,

FOR THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LD.,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

An epidemic of enteric fever, which has been traced to impure ice cream, has broken out at Eccles, in Lancashire. A hundred and fifty-one cases have been reported, and fourteen fatalities have occurred.

The German Reichstag has referred to a committee the proposed Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine. The Alsatian deputies opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was inadequate.

A petition praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation to the Boy Scouts' Association has been presented to the King by General Sir Robert Baden Powell.

The Indian jailors of the United Provinces gave a farewell party in honour of Colonel and Mrs. Macnaghten. In reply to the address Colonel Macnaghten paid a tribute to the loyalty and the efficiency of the Indian Officials of the Jail Department.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY BIG MEETING.

Third Day's Racing.

TAKING into consideration the fact that Monday is a day of business, a considerable number of persons attended the racecourse at Mahalaxmi to watch the running in the six events set down for decision on the third day of the Bombay Big Meeting. On the lawn, the Victoria String Band enlivened the intervals with a well-compiled programme of music, and, although the heat in the earlier part of the afternoon was intense, a breeze from across the course somewhat alleviated the temperature. In four of the races the first favourites did not win, but, on the whole, the backers must have had a less disastrous day than on Saturday. Whalley scored the most honours of the day, riding three of his mounts to victory, while Ferguson rode two winners, Evans accounting for the remaining race. Prices in the ring were not very high in many instances, but this was accounted for by the fact that the public support—especially in Flying Plate and the Mahalaxmi Plate—was divided amongst two or three favourites. The totalisator paid out the substantial dividends of Rs. 405-8 and Rs. 110-8 for the win and place, respectively, on Fado, which pony dead-heated with Ashroff. In the run off, as much as five to two was laid against Fado, and, although both ponies ran level to the bend, Evans drew away perceptibly on coming into the straight. Harrison rode Fado hard, but Ashroff won comfortably. The local stables divided the honours in four of the races, while Mumford's stable carried off the Mahalaxmi and the Flying Plates.

In the Gaye Cup, Box o' Toys was backed down to even money, Mandeville and Lady Nannie being next in demand, while Cheeky was thought by some to be good for a place. Box o' Toys soon fell back in the race, and Encourage won from Mandeville and Lady Nannie. The Midget Plate, which provided a field of twelve starters, found Nishan installed as favourite in the betting, with Ashroff next in demand. Shanwar, Sharar and Regiment were well-backed for places. In the race, Happy Land made the running to the bend, when Ashroff came up, followed by Fado, who dead-heated with Evans' mount. Sharar ran into third place. Public support in the Mahalaxmi Plate was divided between Red Cell, Mary B, and The Loaf, Mary B. being eventually made first favourite, while seven to two could be obtained about The Loaf. Whalley's mount lead all the way and Eva came up and beat Mary B. for second place. Winchester received most support for the Town Plate, although Lookman and Tachreet were well-backed both ways. Gafal was also supported, but, although fancied by many, his price never became lower than three to one against. In the race itself, Gafal beat Winchester by a close margin, Tachreet running third. The Flying Plate was one of the two occasions on which the first favourite won, Chobham starting at five to two against. Paul Pry was well-backed by the punters, but Chobham won, Lord Merv and Lord Carlyon running dead-heat for second place followed by Paul Pry. Guinea Gold started favourite for the Flying Plate, and, otherwise, Gold Mint and Parliament received some support as did Shawcutt, the latter especially for a place. The Artist soon lead in the race, followed by Sir Hugo, but Whalley brought Guinea Gold up in the straight and snatched his victory on the post.

The following are the detailed results:—

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance—About 7 furlongs. 3-45 p m.

Mr Kelso's Encourage, 7st 5lbs.....Ferguson 1
Hon'ble P Thelluson's Mandeville, 7st 11lbs Whalley 2
Mr R R S' Lady Nannie, 9st 11b.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Box o' Toys, 9st 5lbs and Cheeky, 8st 12lbs.

BETTING.—Even money Box o'Toys, 5 to 2 against Mandeville, 3 to 1 against Lady Nannie, 4 to 1 against Encourage, 8 to 1 against Cheeky.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 54-8 for the win and Rs. 22-8 and Rs 23-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Lady Nannie lead out, then, nearing the four furlongs, Mandeville lead from Box o' Toys, Cheeky lying last. Encourage came up round the bend and won from Mandeville, with Lady Nannie third. Won by three quarters of a length, half a length. Time, 1 min. 32 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee)

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs. 4-15 p.m.

Mr Nanabhai's Ashroff, 9st 5lbs...Evans } Dead heat 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Fado, 7st...Harrison }
Mr Beg's Sharar, 8st 2lbs ....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN.—Fahad Beg, 10st 2lbs; Rose, 7st 12lbs; Occident, 7st 10lbs; Prime Minister, 7st 9lbs; Shanwar, 7st 8lbs; Happy Land, 7st 7lbs; Nishan, 7st 6lbs; Prince Charlie, 7st 5lbs; and Regiment, 6st 11l s.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Nishan, 4 to 1 against Ashroff, Fahad Beg and Regiment, 5 to 1 against Shanwar, 6 to 1 against Sharar and Fado, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 405-8 respectively on Ashroff and Fado, and Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 110-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Happy Land lead to the bend, when Ashroff came up, followed by Nishan, Fado and Sharar Nishan dropped back, while Fado dead-heated with Ashroff, Sharar being third. A dead heat for first place, one and a half lengths. Time, 1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

The following is the result of the run off after the sixth Race :—

Mr Nanabhai's Ashroff.....Evans 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Fado.....Harrison 2

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Ashroff, 5 to 2 against Fado.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 14-8 on the winner.

THE RACE.—Both horses raced neck by neck to the bend. When half way up the straight, Ashroff drew ahead and won. Won by a length.

(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.)

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE—Distance—About 1 Mile. 4-45 p m

Mr F M Garda's The Loaf, 9st 11b.....Whalley 1
Major Togood's Eva, 9st 3lbs.....Evans 2
Mr R G Baldock's Mary B, 7st 6lbs.....Butters 3

ALSO RAN.—Forfeit, 9st 6lbs; Metal Boy, 9st 2lbs; Oakton, 9st 1lb; Wine Merchant, 8st 5lbs; Gallileo, 8st 4lbs; Huka, 8st 3lbs; Red Cell, 8st.

BETTING—2 to 1 against Mary B., 3 to 1 against Red Cell, 7 to 2 against the Loaf, 4 to 1 against Eva and Metal Boy, 5 to 1 against Huka, 6 to 1 against Galileo and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs 85 on the win and Rs. 21, Rs. 27 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE RACE.—The Loaf took an early which he maintained to the bend, followed by Red Cell. In the straight, the Loaf won, Eva coming up second with Mary B, third. Won by seven and a half lengths, one and a half lengths. Time, 1min. 43 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by W. Mumford.)

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. 5-15 p.m.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 8st 5lbs .....Ferguson 1
Mr M Goculdass', Winchester' 8st 6lbs .....Hoyt 2
Mr R R S's Tachreet, 8st 10lbs .....Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Lookman, 9st 12lbs; Zinfandel, 7st 12lbs; Dumra, 7st 9lbs; Grey Falcon, 7st 4lbs; Saree, 7st 5lbs; Woolwinder, 7st 2lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Winchester, and Tachreet, 7st 2 against Gafal, 4 to 1 against Lookman, 6 to 1 against Zinfandel, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 41-8 on the win and Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs 14 for places.

THE RACES.—Saree got away followed by Tachreet to the bend, when Winchester came up. Ferguson brought Gafal up with a rush in the straight and just beat Winchester, Tachreet being third. Won by three-quarter of a length, one length. Time—1min. 54 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burzorjee.)

THE FLYING PLATE,—Distance—5 furlongs. 5-45 p.m.

Mr F M Garda's Chobham, 8st 5lbs.....Whalley 1
Mr A J D'Souza's Lord Merv 8st 2lbs .....Southall } Dead heat 2
Mr M Goculdas' Lord Carlyon 7st 12lbs ..... Hoyt }
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 7lbs.....Barrett 4

ALSO RAN.—Tangaroa, 9st 12lbs; Punt, 9st; Castalia, 8st 3lbs; Killua, 7st.

BETTING.—5 to 2 against Chobham, 3 to 1 against Tangaroa, Punt, Paul Pry and Killua, 5 to 1 against Castalia, Lord Merv and Lord Carlyon.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 43-8 for the win and Rs 18, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE RACE.—Lord Carlyon, followed by Lord Merv, lead all the way into the straight, when Chobham came up and won Lord Merv and Lord Carlyon running a dead-heat for second place. Won by one length, dead-heat for second place. Time, 1min. 1 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by W. Mumford.)

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance—About 7 furlongs. 6-15 p.m.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Guinea Gold, 9st 5lbs..Whalley 1
Mr Abdoola Faras's Artist, 8st 8lbs.....Brown 2
Mr Heath's Sir Hugo, 9st.....Ames 3

ALSO RAN.—Parliament, 9st 12lbs; Shawcutt, 9st 3lbs; Brigand II, 9st 1lbs; Gold Mint, 8st 7lbs; Padsha, 8st 5lbs; Rocksand, 7st 2lbs; Antics, 7st 4lbs; Straight Tip, 6st 10lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 2 against Guinea Gold, 3 to 1 against Shawcutt and Artist, 4 to 1 against Sir Hugo, 6 to 1 against Parliament, Gold Mint and Padsha and 12's the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 54 for the win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

THE RACE.—The ponies left the gate in a bunch, and, at the six furlongs, Artist lead out followed by Sir Hugo. Opposite the stand, Guinea Gold, cleverly steered by Whalley, came up and beat Artist by a head on the post. Won by a head, one and a half lengths. Time, 1min. 37 secs.

(Winner trained by Mustapha bin Talib.)

4th Day, Wednesday, 15th Feb.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Huka, Beau Vive, Cherry Hackle, Sesana, Cill Dara, Riflebutt, Bull Dog, Lady Spring and Eva.

THE STAND PLATE.—Danseuse, Chobham, Cherry Hackle, Cill Dara, Metal Girl, Ladkin, Lady Spring, Eustace and Vigorous.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE,—Valens, Peculiar, Alma, Tunis, Merrily, Sulaik, Company, Winchester, Devon, Lapwing, Sir Visto and Zainulmulook.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Senior Counsel, Royal Leader, Rizid, Malster, Grace Darling, Turning Star, Lord Hardinge, His Lordship, Gozard, Hurgonia, St, Hilarion, Kamer-el-Mulook, Young Lad, Rangoon, Hamid Pasha, Lord Magdala, Red Monk, Shaif-el-Mulook, Lazim, Sayel, Parakaretu, Brazee, German, Onesmore and Malik-el-Soudan.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Rupert, Village Girl, Elser, Nemporte.

THE ASIAN PLATE,—Little Sanaya, Siriska, Maimoon, Mudkoor, Toronto, Solitaire, Plassy and Matheran.

LAWN TENNIS.

"Conder" Open Tournament.

The above Tournament was opened yesterday evening on the Y. M. C. A. courts, two matches being played. Mr. Edward Clive representing Messrs. Slazenger and Son has kindly offered to present two tennis rackets to the winners of this tournament.

The result of the drawing, which took place at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, at 7 p. m., on the 8th instant, is as follows :—

Newlands and Malone ..... Bye
Willmott and Sinclair ..... Bye } Feb 16
Aibless and Modi ..... Bye } Feb 16 Feb 21
Oliver and Lester ..... Bye
Harwood and Briscoe ..... Bye
Gunter and Greene ..... Feb 13 } Feb 18 Feb 23
George and Nault .....
Kapadia and Sethna..... Feb 13 } Feb 19 Feb 23
Ujiye and Shiraishi .....
Ghandhi and Pandit..... Feb 14 } Feb 20 Feb 25
Gunjikar and Vakil .....
Arratoon and Diskins ..... Feb 14 }
Chinmulgund and Faizi ...
Singara and Javeri ..... Feb 15 } Feb 20 Feb 21
Talyarkhan and Bottlewalla
Nicholson and Torpy ..... Feb 15 } Feb 21
Alexander and Orridge.....
Peake and Browne ..... Bye } Feb 17 Feb 22
Fanaken and Eldridge..... Bye
Feb 23
Bruning and Fischer ..... Bye
Farrington and Keys ..... Bye
Ghokhala and Dastoor..... Bye

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 12.

There was a very large attendance, last night, at the Boxing Tournament and the programme consisted of eighteen fights. Details :—

Light Weights open to the Dorset regiment.—Private Shucksburg beat Private Paton.

In the Semi-finals Corporal Dunn beat Private Saunders, Private Huckaburg beat Private Searle.

In the Finals Private Shucksburg beat Corporal Dunn.

Feather Weights open to the Dorsets Regiment:—Final:—Private Wright beat Lance Corporal Winnans.

Feathers Open to the Presidency, Final:—Lance-Corporal Smith (Dorsets) beat Lance-Corporal Salter (Dorsets) by a knock out.

Welter Weights, open to Dorsets, Semi-final—Private Pallett beat Private Dudley, the latter not having turned up the victory went for Pallett. In the final, Private Austin beat Pallett.

Bantams open to Presidency, Semi-final—Drummer Moane (Dorsets) beat Private Julier (Dorsets) after an extra round. In the final, Drummer Moane beat Private Norman (Oxford and Bucks).

Bantams open to Dorsets, Final—Private Tilson beat Private Julier.

Middle Weights, open to Presidency, Final—Private Shapton (Dorsets) beat Coporal Edwards ("O" Battery R. H. H., Bangalore) after an extra round

Light Weights Open to Presidency, semi finals:—Private Plenty (Dorse's) beat Driver Harland "O" Battery R. H. A., Bangalore. Lance-Corporal Smith (Dorsets) best Private Garland (Oxford and Bucks) after an extra round. In the final, Lance-Corporal Smith beat Private Plenty. An excellent exhibition spar of four rounds was given by Sergeant R. C. Chapman, late of "G" Battery, R. H. A., the winner of the Light Weights and Middle Weights Championships and winner of 27 fights in India, and Barney Nadell, late of the 58th Battery, R. F. A., Kamptee, the Middle Weight Champion. The exhibition was much appreciated and watched with interest.

Middle Weights, open to Dorsets, Final:—Private Downer beat Private Austin.

Heavy Weights, open to Dorsets, Final.—Private Knight beat Corporal Fenley.

"D" Company, Dorsets, was awarded the cup for the largest number of points obtained in the tournament.

The Civil competitions for the Madras Volunteers take place to-morrow night which will bring the Tournament to a close.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Third Annual Gathering.

The third annual gathering and prize distribution of the Bombay Young Cricketers was held on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, in the Chanda Ramji's Hindu Girls' High School. Amongst those present were Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinatji, Sheth Damodardas Sukhadwalla and others. Mr. H. S. Nayak in proposing that Mr. Velinkar should take the chair, referred briefly to his high qualifications as a scholar, lawyer, and cricketer. The report of the Institution was read by its Secretary, Mr. R. G. Vijayakar, and this showed satisfactory progress in the year 1910. Prizes were distributed and the portrait of the late Mr. Bhagwantrao Damodar Pal, who was a rising young Hindu cricketer and succumbed to typhoid last year, was unveiled.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji addressed the meeting, suggesting the revival of Indian games now defunct which would be as serviceable as cricket in bringing about the physical development of man. Mr. Hari Narayen Moroba Vijayakar, Secretary to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, welcomed the Rao Bahadur's idea about the encouragement of Oriental games, but added that they needed to be played on the basis of fixed rules such as those which obtained in the case of English games. He wished that ladies would take to cricket. He concluded with an invitation to ladies to become members of the Gymkhana which already boasts of having one lady on its roll.

The Chairman made a long and instructive speech, dealing with the advantages to be derived from cricket. He said that cricket made men great intellectually, morally and socially, as it taught them the virtues of discipline, obedience and loyalty.

Mr. A. S. Nayak proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. R. V. Kothare moved a cordial vote of thanks to the guests, the trustees of the Girls' High Scool and other gentlemen who had helped the Young Cricketers in making the function of the evening a success. The distribution of flowers and coffee brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

2-45—Mehan vs. Manekji.
3-15—Ramdayal vs. Padamji.

MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII.

A Tropical Agricultural College.

As mentioned last month, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, urged the necessity of founding a Tropical Agricultural College. Agriculture in the Tropics, as elsewhere, he told his hearers, has grown to be regarded as a profession; let us therefore train those who are to follow it in a scientific and professional manner. We would add to this excellent idea of Professor Dunstan's that the money, necessary to erect and adequately endow such a college, could well be raised as a tropical memorial to King Edward VII.

At the moment the papers are full of proposals to perpetuate the memory of our late King in a manner that will be in every way worthy of the monarch whom we wish to honour. What better monument could be offered by our tropical possessions, and those interested in, and anxious to develop them, than to establish a college to train young men to successfully fill the position of planters and managers on estates producing tropical crops. Professor Dunstan suggested Ceylon as a suitable site. We do not consider a better spot could be chosen. It is very central; crops of every description can be grown there, on an experimental, if not on a commercial, scale; and those engaged in agricultural pursuits in that island would set an excellent example of dogged application and thoroughness to the rising generation trained in their midst.

There are plenty of men who would, or at least should, be willing to support such a scheme, once it backed up by a strong committee to insure the money being wisely invested and well spent. Lord Rothschild, Sir Ernest Cassel, Baron Schroder, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Edgar Speyer, Sir Edward Tennant, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., &c., &c., as well as the leading cotton spinners, chocolate and soap manufacturers, Mr. Keith Arbuthnot, and those whom rumour credits with having made "millions" out of the rubber boom, might also be induced to part with a "one per cent." of the "thousands" they may possibly have made, a portion of which by the way, some of them were ready enough to contribute towards the London School of Tropical Medicine Fund. Once the scheme receives national, perchance Royal, sanction and approval, there is little doubt but that the money would be forthcoming. We trust, therefore, to see Professor Dunstan succeed in doing for the Tropics what Lord Kitchener succeeded in doing for Khartoum and Egypt. When a Tropical Agricultural College is established, the benefit to the trade of this country and the Tropics will be immense.

Many people seem to imagine that, because they have never had to struggle to obtain their money, the Empire is dependent on its gilded drawing-rooms and electric motors to maintain its position among other nations; they are quite mistaken. Such trifles are of far less importance to the national prosperity than the most primitive tiller of the soil rubber-tapper. If the people using the rooms or the motors are not capable, the nation cannot remain prosperous. An American contemporary very ably described the position the other day when it said: 'In practically every country of the world, attention naturally is directed, in times of panic or financial stress, to what is termed the basic wealth of the country. This basic wealth includes the natural products of the soil and the mines. More attention is paid to agricultural products because these products represent the greater part of a nation's wealth. During the so-called panic of 1907 in the United States, for instance, when business was agitated and prices tumbled, reassurance came speedily when it was seen that the agricultural crops of the country were increased in quantity and in wealth. It is this fact which gives, or should give, such great importance to agriculture."

People complain in the towns that the cost of food and the necessities of life rises higher, and higher, whilst the competition to obtain work causes salaries to fall lower and lower; and they grumble in good round terms at it. But what is the good of complaining if they do not act? If foodstuffs get dearer and dearer, it must be that the producers of these most necessary articles are obtaining better prices for their crops. Instead of grumbling they should go back to the land, and help increase the food supplied of the world. But (there is always a "but" in these cases) these supplies must be produced along right lines, by means of intensive cultivation and labour-saving machinery and devices. The ability and experience to do this do not descend on us like dew in the morning; we are even beginning, to realize that they cannot be obtained, like mushrooms in a night. On the contrary, it is absolutely necessary for them to be carefully sought out and studied unless, our bestmen are to kill themselves in their prime, like the late Mr. W. W. Bailey and other can well be said to have done, through striving to force Nature (an unwilling and exacting teacher when misunderstood) to teach them, whilst they are still young and vigorous enough to benefit by the lesson, how to obtain from her the utmost that she can give. To avoid this, we must engage those who have given up years to study the subject of tropical agriculture, to teach others how to start, instead of leaving them to fight it out for themselves. We are not all heroes and failure and disappointment, such as was Mr. Bailey's lot, would have disgusted a less robust nature, as it certainly shortened his life, and so lose us many possibly valuable producers of wealth.

As we have said before, the future of the leadership of the world lies with the nation owning the longest purse. Rich as we may be, we are by no means as rich as we might be, and ought to be if we made the most of our possibilities. Rich, too, in a healthy manner the money distributed among many people, each able to make good use of it to the advantage both of themselves and their country; not the over richness of the "bloated plutocrat" of the world of caricature.

If we wish to keep ahead in the race or struggle for supremacy, we must therefore encourage the rising generation in learning to develop our tropical resources. This day cannot do unless we show them how. To show them the way, and to inspire investors with sufficient confidence to attract the capital necessary to finance them, we must have a common centre in the Tropics, where teacher and taught can meet; in a word, we must have a tropical Agricultural College. Our late beloved King would have approved of the plan; and with his knowledge of our tropical possessions and their resources, we also feel that our present King will honour the movement with his patronage. Those who agree with us, therefore, should lose no time in helping to establish such a college on a basis worthy of the ruler whose memory we wish to honour and perpetuate.

The large number of tropical experts who will be, brought together in London this year on account of the Coronation the Pageant of Empire, the Rubber Exhibition &c., will offer an excellent opportunity for a preliminary discussion of the matter. We trust therefore, that we shall not neglect to take advantage of so favourable an opportunity for discussing this useful and lasting method for commemorating the reign and life work of King Edward the Peacemaker. —"Tropical Life."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England. 162

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been of late a wide-spread awakening among Indians; and it is consequently of paramount importance to see in what direction the awakening can be employed to advantage. The activity of the Indian world taken "in extenso" can be regarded as classified in two ways,—"scientific, and non-scientific." Considering the question of Education or bringing before the mind's eye the subject of the multifarious lines of business, it will be obvious to note that under both, there is a current of systematic mode, nay, scientific method running.

The awakening, moreover, is generalas well as particular. On one side, it will be found that the cost of education is being increased in order to make education itself efficient and valuable in the practical market of daily life." On the other side, education is being pressed too far in one direction, perhaps to the partial, if not total, neglect of the other and the better side." Only the other day, it could be learnt from the reports of leading English dailies that the intention of the State is to impart education on with a view to create useful citizens. Whether, as a consequence, of this, rates of fees should be increased, or whether the efficiency of the teaching staff should be guaranteed by raising the salary, or, whether scientific education should be encouraged more than mere literary learning, or, lastly, whether befurcation in study should be made from the secondary course of education, or otherwise; the present topic is not concerned primarily with this. It will be sufficient to state that even after graduation, much remains to be done by way of securing potentiality for a livelihood even in the midst of secondary, School-culture it cannot be deemed undesirable at this stage of our progress, to be ardent for an introduction of some sort of elementary manual training as only coupled with mental training, both with a view to relieve a little the monotony of the latter, to exercise for a longer-time the steadiness of the eye and to put the limbs and organs of action, into a sustained form of motion.

But this by the way, there is hardly any denying the fact that in most avocations of life, there has been a commercial aspect of dealing; and in the same breath, it is not a small matter to avow that in certain cases education is as well to be thrown into the same category. Commerce, no doubt, has met with a very gratifying development, and it is gaining recognition at every step. Commerce, indeed, is running through many of the internal veins of Art and Science. And commerce, to be sure, is a channel through which the prosperity of the country runs with brisk strides. Next to Commerce, or perhaps, higher in importance than Commerce, is Agriculture; but agriculture has already been assigned a place of recognition in the purely educational curriculum; and commerce alone is unfortunately left out from the privilege that many other branches of study enjoys.

Only a few days ago, there was a slightly humourous discussion on the making of a great port; and in the course of it, the crucial question purported to ask whether the city made the port or the port made the city. In the majority of instances it must be obvious that a port by its natural facilities for Commerce and inter-communication with other countries and places of industry, is the prime agent in producing a city. And it is a patent fact that Bombay and many other metropolitan cities of India owe their increasing prosperity to no other agency than commerce. On commerce, again, the flourishing condition of Agriculture itself depends; and without the former, the latter would be not only not duly appreciated in the market of consumers, but would sometimes go to the wall too.

Moreover, the present day awakening brings to view day after day and month after month, some new and highly thriving industrial pursuits into which traders in diverse branches are launching themselves. For want of a professional guide, or a systematic lead taken by experts, some enterprises come to grief; and consequently, a sort of scientific education in this direction may be regarded as a crying need of the times.

Higher education looks askance, but cannot as yet fix or rivet some part of its attention of commercial education unless the University deems it desirable to embrace it within its maternal fold. The school Final Examination, that is nowadays a recognised threshold to enter into Public Service includes an elementary portion of this branch in one of the optional subjects; but more than this, nothing has yet been done. There have been brought into existence some private institutions opening doors to students of Commerce, and others, to students of industry. And there have been private efforts of merchants not only to encourage the said institutions by word as well as deed, but by way of employing qualified men turned out by them in their own firms. But all the same it is almost certain that school final students that are increasing almost daily in number, will unfailingly look up with an eye of reverential expectation to a recognised institution in which they might prosecute with due advantage their post-diploma studies.

To conclude, when the scientific spirit is pervading almost all our movements in life, it should be looked upon almost as an essential part of it to extend the blessing of recognition by the University to commercial education, in some graceful form or other, such as by establishing a seat and a Faculty of Learning for this Department quite separately. For there may be any amount of haphazard, ill-gathered or roughly assorted and assimilated learning in the Department of Commercial and Industrial pursuits, but as long as the systematising of the same is not done and as long as the ceremony of duly investing the same with those privileges that cognate departments enjoy, is not performed, all efforts remain unrowned with success.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. MEHTA.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February.

63. Camp—The annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi at 5 p m on Saturday 18th February. Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p m.

Cyclists will parade at same time and place.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with slings) and sidearms.

64. Camp Kit—Members are requested to send their bedding etc, to Head-Quarters not later than 1 p m on Saturday, 18th February. Those members who reside in the Byculla District can send their kits to No 2 Companies Head-Quarters, Nesbit Road by the same time.

All kit should be distinctly labelled with owner's name and Company.

65. Practice Nos 1 & 2 Companies—Instructional Practice will be fired from Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday 19th February 1911.

Each Company will fire two series of 12 rounds each.

Practice will commence at 10 a m.

No 2 Company will fire 1st series.

66. Parade—E E Company—Tuesday 14th instant. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

67. D R F Instruction—Gun Instructional parade and D R F Instruction for Recruits and Specialists at the old Saluting Battery on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

68. Proficiency Class—Proficiency Class at the B V A Club on Thursday the 16th instant at 7 p m.

Subject :—Gunnery.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

69. Issue of Arms.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their rifles and side-arms from Headquarters as early as possible.

Every member attending camp must bring his rifle and side-arms with him. Arms are available for issue daily from 9-30 a.m., till 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th February.

131. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing any company on Thursday 16th, and Friday 17th Standard Test first followed by Parts I and II by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Saturday 18th instant all parts by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

132. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 p. m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

RAO BAHADUR DANDEKAR HONOURED.

A large number of his friends and admirers were present last night at the evening entertainment given in honour of Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandeker, at Nur Bag, Babula Tank Road, Bombay. The compound of the Nur Bag was very artistically decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter presided.

THE ADDRESS.

Rao Saheb Anant Krishna read the address, which was as follows :

"We, the friends, ratepayers, merchants and residents of Mandvi and other localities in Bombay wish to express our joy at our Government having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the title of Rao Bahadur, and offer you our hearty congratulations on your receiving this token of His Excellency the Governor's appreciation of your well-known public spirit, and zeal towards enhancing the objects and movements of public interest and utility. Your services as a Member of the Municipal Corporation of our City, and as representing the Mandvi Ward for the last 8 years have been well known to us, and have been appreciated and acknowledged from time to time by the residents of the Ward, and your work as such has been more by way of deeds than by words. You have been eagerly working to further the cause of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, of which you are now one of the Vice-Presidents. In appreciation of your good work in this direction, we have great pleasure to mention that in the year 1906, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Grand Priory of the Order, now His Imperial Majesty King George V, was graciously pleased to accord you over his own signature a special vote of thanks decorated on a vellum. It also affords us great pleasure to mention that your disinterested services to the Ambulance Association and to the Bombay Sanitary Association in spreading among the general public the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation earned for you such reputation that the Faculty of the Royal Institute of Public Health, London, were pleased to honour you by inviting you to

BY THE WAY.

WHEN THE KING MOTORS.

It may not be generally known that the drivers of the motor-cars of the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught are all policemen, says the "Manchester Guardian." The late King's instructions were "Run no risks, but lose no time." The latter clause used to be obeyed so implicitly that Lord Derby once, when returning from Newmarket a horse's length behind the King, on whom he was in attendance, was stopped in his motor by the police at Barnet—a happy illustration of the principle that the King can do no wrong. The Royal drivers do not rely on a motor-horn alone. Alongside them on the box there sits a footman, who plays a key-bugle to announce the approach of the car.

DR. COOK'S NOTE-BOOK.

Dr. Cook's secretary has asked the Consistory of the Copenhagen University to return the explorer's note-book, which accompanied him on his Polar trip, stating that Dr. Cook requires it. The Consistory has decided to comply with the request, but before doing so will photograph the most important pages of the note-book.

MRS. EDDY'S WILL.

It is announced from Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A., that probate has been granted of the will of the late Mrs. Eddy, under which practically the entire estate is left to the Christian Science Church. Its admission to probate, however, will not affect the suits lodged by the son and adopted son of the testatrix, who are opposing the bequest as illegal, and who are themselves wholly unprovided for.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

A correspondent, writing in a Paris newspaper, shows that thirty years ago, the thoroughfares in Paris bore the names of 258 saints. The authorities in one month, it is stated, have retired most of the names in the Calendar, and now only 77 remain. The Saints' names have been replaced by those of laics. Among those which have been thus "sabotes" we are told, are:—Sainte-Alice, Saint-Arnaud, Sainte-Claire, Sainte-Croix, Saint-Francois-de-Sales, Saint-Jean-de-Latran. At this rate, the correspondent adds, it will not be many "instrs" before there will not be a single street in the French capital bearing the name of a saint.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the 61st Congress adjourns at noon, March 4, workmen will take charge of the hall of the House of Representatives, and by the time the members assemble for the opening of the 62nd Congress, on the first Monday in December, a complete transformation of the big hall will have been effected. For years members of the House have protested against the effort required of them to make themselves heard in their big place of assembly, says the February number of "Popular Mechanics Magazine." In addition to bad acoustic properties, the House has always been poorly ventilated. All these difficulties are to be overcome in the new arrangement, it is promised, which provides for a considerable reduction in size and the doing away with the desks for individual members, substituting a form of bench instead. Though the new House will be only a little larger than the Senate chamber, which accommodates 92 members, it will have seats for more than 400 members.

CARP AND MOSQUITOES.

Those who have seen in the aquarium at the Zoo the tiny fishes, something like sticklebacks—Marais Pontins, a Paris contemporary calls them—brought from the Antipodes, will be interested to learn that the fishes are doing well in Italy, where they have been acclimatised, with the object of destroying the larvæ of the mosquito. The plantations in Lombardy do much to encourage the mosquito owing to the system of irrigation which it is necessary to employ. Various methods have been suggested to rid the country of this harmful species of fly. It is now found that the introduction of carp is an important auxiliary. The carp not only eats the weed on which much of the larva is settled, but destroys the larvæ at the same time. The carp also improves on this diet, and it is predicted, says a Paris contemporary, that in time millions of kilos of carp will be exported annually from the plain of the Po.

BUDDHISM IN EUROPE.

Buddhism has made great strides in Europe during the past year. The membership of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland is now counted by hundreds, and branches have been established in Liverpool and Edinburgh. Prof. Rhys Davids, the writer on Pali and Buddhist literature, is its president. A Scottish convert to Buddhism who is now a monk in Burmah is shortly coming to England as first resident missionary. Great progress has also been made by the German Buddhist Society, which has two important press organs in Leipzig and Breslau. Propagandists have been especially active in Hungary, where five editions of Subhadra Bhikku's Buddhistic Catechism have been exhausted. For the first time in Europe an attempt has been made there to get Buddhism officially recognised by the State, so that it could be taught in the schools. The plan was not successful owing to the opposition of the Roman Catholics.

A MODEL WITHOUT A HISTORY.

A singular discovery has been made at the Institute of France, hidden away in a chest behind the gallery of busts. It is the model of a flying machine, but how it came to be in the ancient College Mazarin no one has any idea. It is composed of a higher plane in the form of an ellipse, about a metre (39 inches) in length in the great axis, and equipped by two helices of four blades each. The body of the apparatus is of canvas. The lower part consists of a sustaining plane, placed before the aeroplane, and finishing at the height of the propellers placed in the middle of the body right and left of the apparatus. These helices have four blades. They are moved by a heavy clockwork apparatus, but the key and other portions of the model are wanting.

NEW CAPITAL DOORS.

Representing the apotheosis of American and containing designs which bring the history of the nation down to the present time, magnificent bronze doors will soon adorn the west entrances of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The prize of dolls. 10,000 for the design, offered by Congress seven years ago, has been awarded to Louis Amatois, of Washington, D. C. Before being placed into position, the bronze doors will be on exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art for several months. A detailed description and picture of the new doors appear in the February number of "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

"THIRTEEN" IN AVIATION.

The record of fatalities in aeronautics for the year 1910, which was not completed until the last day of the year, appears in the February number of "Popular Mechanics Magazine." Fifty-three names make up the list beginning with Leon Delagrange, on January 4, and ending with Moisant and Hoxsey on December 31. In connection a number of interesting facts are pointed out: The four pioneers of three years ago, Wilbur and Orville Wright, Henry Farman, and Alberto Santos-Dumont—are all living. An uncanny large number of the fatal fatalities occurred on the 13th day of the month, and the greatest number of deaths occurred in the last six months of the year, there having been but 14 before July 1.

"BRITISHERS" AT FIFTH-AVENUE CHURCHES.

The leading Fifth-avenue churches seem to have a penchant for importing their pastors from the British side of the Atlantic. The most distinguished of Dr. Jowett's predecessors in his new sphere was the late Dr. John Hall, who was called from Dublin in 1867 and held the pastorate for nearly thirty years. A few "blocks" distant in the same street is St. Nicholas Reformed Church, which had for its minister the late Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, of Glasgow, from 1899 until his early death in 1908. Still proceeding "downtown," one finds at the second corner Dr. Aked's church the Fifth-avenue Baptist. A short distance further is the Brick Presbyterian Church, which in 1876 captured Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan from Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court-road. It was able, however, to retain him only until 1882, when he returned to London, only to accept a few years later a call to Melbourne.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AND LONG SERMONS.

The recognised time for a preacher to occupy the pulpit when preaching before the late King was ten minutes. King George, however, has never quite approved of these very short sermons, and it has been intimated to the chaplains in ordinary attached to the Royal Household, from whom the preacher for the morning service at Buckingham Palace is usually selected, that their sermons may be lengthier than they were customarily in the late reign. An intimation of this sort amounts practically to a command, but it is doubtful if it will be very welcome to some of the chaplains who were in the late King's Household, who have during the past years rarely preached a sermon of more than ten minutes' duration. When the King is at Buckingham Palace on Sunday, the preacher for the morning service is selected by his Majesty; the selection is usually made on Friday, and the chaplain who has been chosen is notified of the fact by the Sub-Dean.

TWO MILLION CORONATION SPECTATORS.

Some interesting statistics of the Coronation may be compiled now that the routes of the two processions have been definitely fixed. The route to be traversed by the procession through London being over seven miles long, it is estimated that at least 2,000,000 persons will be able to obtain a view. The pavement area over this distance is about 2,906,680 square feet. Allowing two square feet for each person, it is computed that the pavement alone will accommodate 1,453,340 people. To this number another 100,000 may be added to include the crowds that will assemble at open places near Buckingham Palace, along Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Corner, and other coigns of vantage. Troops to guard the streets, police, Territorial, Colonial and Indian troops will account for about 83,000, who will see the procession, or parts of it. Stands along the route, it is calculated, will seat 100,000, stands in shops and business premises 50,000, and from windows and balconies 200,000 will look on. The roofs of buildings, too, will no doubt find precarious accommodation for several more thousands.

THE PROBABLE COST.

Another subject for speculation is the probable cost of it all, for there is no event on which so much money is spent, and spent freely by all ranks, from the great ones who assist at the actual ceremony to the humblest individual, than a Coronation. The expenditure in connection with King George's crowning is hardly likely, now that economy is so much in the air, to exceed that of King Edward's, which totalled £359,289. This, of course, only comprises the State expenditure in London; the cost to the public of the Coronation celebrations in the United Kingdom and the Colonies will run into many millions of pounds.

A PRINCE'S MORGANATIC WIFE.

One hears that Mme. de Beaulieu, the morganatic wife of Prince Victor Napoleon, is staying quietly in London, probably in connection with financial settlements resulting from the Prince's romantic marriage with Princess Clementine of Belgium. Little is known in this country of the "modern Josephine," as Mme. de Beaulieu has been styled. An Italian lady of good family, beautiful and highly intelligent, she married the Prince twenty-seven years ago, and has three children by him the eldest being about twenty-five years of age. Prince Victor fell madly in love with her at first sight when he met her in the salon of an Italian aristocrat—not, as has been reported, in a cafe chantant. Declaring that he could never think of marrying anyone else, the ceremony took place immediately, and the Prince and his bride went to live in Brussels, where their arrival caused a great sensation.

AN ARDENT BONAPARTIST.

But the strangest part of the story is to come. The lively Italian quite understood the risks of her position when she married the Pretender. She is, however, an ardent Bonapartist, and has all along expressed her willingness to sacrifice herself for the dynasty. That sacrifice she has now been called upon to make, and, although she has the greatest affection and admiration for the Prince, she has made it without complaint. She is not the least jealous or discontented. She has resigned herself to her fate, and will never claim any rights as Prince Victor's wife, for she has none, and knows it. Her future is being well provided for, and her children are richly endowed. From beginning to end, indeed, this "modern Josephine" has effaced herself with a nobility worthy of a better cause. For example, she never once appeared in public with Prince Victor, so that the Belgian aristocracy could ignore, or pretend to ignore, the uncomfortable fact that he was married.

MR. BIRRELL AND THE "BOZ" CLUB.

Mr. Augustine Birrell is to preside at the forthcoming annual dinner of the "Boz" Club, and his speech on the occasion is the subject of eager anticipation. The "Boz" Club was formed ten years ago at the Authenæum Club by a group of gentlemen who had known Charles Dickens personally. It was established as a tribute of homage to Dickens, not only as a great author but as a great philanthropist and reformer. Originally, the members were a select little coterie, but afterwards it was felt that the club should be more representative, and should reflect to a greater extent the regard in which Dickens is held by the whole English-speaking race. Consequently, a few years ago, the membership was largely increased.

CELEBRATED MEMBERS.

The Club was opened to those who admire Dickens from every point of view, and it now numbers several hundred members. Among them are scores of celebrities, such as the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Rosebery, many of the best-known judges, a score or so of famous Royal Academicians, authors like Barrie, W. S. Gilbert, Conan Doyle, and Sir Arthur Pinero, and numerous members of Parliament. Nearly all the leading actors are also members of the "Boz" Club, which is only natural, seeing that there is scarcely an actor of eminence who has not been associated with the great characters of Dickens. The novelist's own interest in actors was clearly defined in a recent speech to the club by his son, Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K.C. "My father," he said, was the actor's friend. He was imbued from top to toe with the instincts of an actor, and [very nearly became one. At the same meeting, Mr. George Alexander recalled the fact that Dickens dedicated "Nicholas Nickleby" to Macready, whose waistcoats he was in the habit of borrowing.

A WELL-DRESSED JUDGE.

My friends at the Law Courts are asking why Mr. Justice Darling always seems to try the more spicy and reportable cases, and smiles and shrugs are the only answer. Mr. Justice Darling is well known to be most particular of his personal appearance, and the silver sheen of his wig is termed professionally "the halo." One has long been of opinion that some judges who could be named are a little too careless on these matters. The more shaggy of them might suitably have a brush up.

HENRY JAMES AND LONDON.

The production of a new play by the distinguished American novelist, Henry James, is an event of note, even though the play is a little one, so the cognoscenti gathered in force at the Little Theatre the other evening to pass judgment on Mr. James' latest literary baniling. Seeing that Mr. James has produced over forty novels during his sixty-six years, it is rather surprising that his personality is almost unknown to the general public. He is a man of somewhat stern appearance, with a large aquiline nose, deep-set eyes, close-cropped beard and moustache, and a forehead vaster even than Hall Caine's.

DU MAURIER'S DEBUT.

It is not generally known that the late Mr. Du Maurier owed his brilliant "debut" as a novelist to Henry James. Du Maurier and James were walking up down the High Street in Bayswater. James and he had great difficulty in finding plots for his stories. "Plots!" exclaimed Du Maurier, "I am full of plots!" And he went on to narrate the plot of "Trilby." Mr. James was so delighted that he pressed Du Maurier to write the story, but Du Maurier protested that he could not write, and offered the plot to Mr. James. The offer was refused on the ground that it was too valuable a present; and after further pressure Du Maurier consented to write the novel which became one of the most astonishing success of modern times.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
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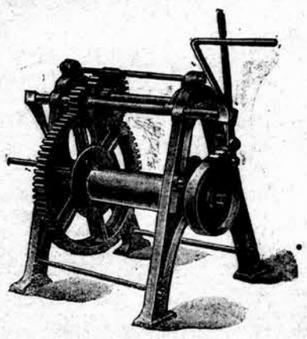

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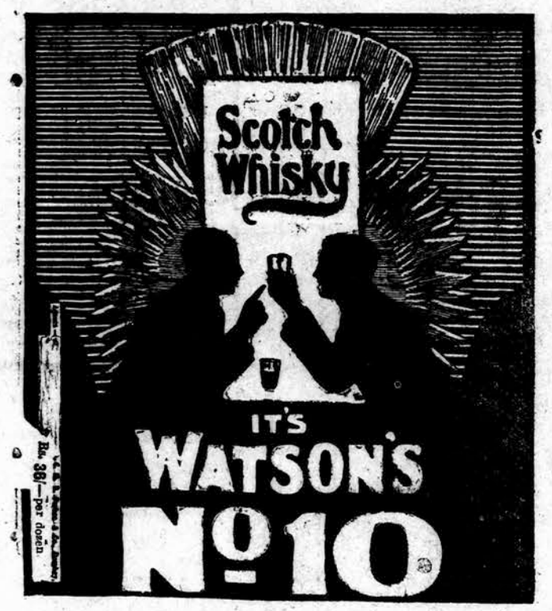

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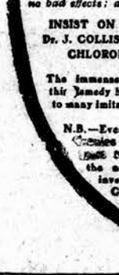

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